FBIS DAILY REPORT

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[HOY 18 May]

NICOLAIDES CITES JUNTA'S DESIRE FOR AMNESTY LAW

PY262015 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 25 Jun 83 p 9

[Text] Cordoba -- Army Commander-in-Chief Cristino Nicolaides confirmed yesterday that the junta has been pressing for the passing of an amnesty law "for quite a while now" and that "talks are being held (over the issue) with the country's main political leaders."

"This law is aimed at creating an atmosphere of national reconciliation in the most legal possible way," the Army chief said. He also disclosed that the so-called "national pacification" law is about to be passed, although he refused to be any more precise.

Talking to journalists upon his arrival to this province, where he is to witness various military exercises, Nicolaides denied that the date for the handing over of power (scheduled for January 30) may be brought forward. He also rejected recent press reports that the October 30 elections may be delayed.

Asked whether the government was studying the possibility of granting a pardon to former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, Nicolaides said "the Army isn't". The Army chief also denied that the junta has been discussing the legal condition of former Navy Commander Admiral Emilio Massera who is being held at a naval unit for his alleged participation in the disappearance and alleged murder of Fernando Branca.

Regarding the Rattenbach committee's report on the role of the Armed Forces during last year's Malvinas war, Nicolaides said that the draft of it is in its latter stages." It will be studied by the junta and the final version of it is to be released "very soon," he disclosed.

MASSERA CUSTODY TO LAST FOR PROLONGED PERIOD

PY262045 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 25 Jun 83 p 9

[Text] Federal Judge Oscar Salvi and Admiral Emilio Massera's defence lawyer Alberto Rodriguez Fox concluded yesterday that Massera may be held under arrest for a long time in view of his connections with the case investigating the 1977 disappearance and presumed murder of businessman Fernando Branca. Salvi, who is handling the court investigation, answered affirmatively on being questioned by reporters on a television programme last night whether the former Navy commander in chief would remain arrested for a long period of time. Rodriguez Fox gave a similar answer to the same question.

Salvi said that Captain Eduardo Invierno -- former head of the Navy intelligence services -- and Marta Rodriguez McCormack have not yet appealed the court warrant ordering their preventive arrest in connection with the case. Salvi said earlier in the day that "for the time being" Massera will be held at the San Fernando naval post and announced that Massera be questioned again next week.

Rodriguez Fox on Thursday requested another questioning session for Massera and appealed Salvi's rejection of a request for Massera's release, for which the issue will now be in the hands of the Federal Chamber of Appeals.

Invierno was yesterday told his preventive arrest stemmed from his failure to report the crime, and hiding or destroying evidence, while McCormack's arrest is on a false testimony charge.

TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS LEGALLY RECOGNIZED

PY262009 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 25 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] A law returning legal recognition to trade union federations, including the General Confederation of Labour (CGT), was passed by the executive branch yesterday. According to the new law, provisional government trustees will be appointed to every federation to ensure that the unions functions as an institutions, and that their assets are returned to them, the government announced yesterday.

Law 22839 amends a previous law passed by then-President Jorge Rafael Videla in 1979 which dissolved trade union federations.

Yesterday's law will also grant legal recognition to trade union federations such as the Confederation of Educational Workers of the Argentine Republic and the Confederation of Municipal Employees.

The text of the law said that the move "aims at securing the principle of freedom in the associations' by-laws and organization, following the overtly expressed wishes of their members." The law follows "observations by the International Labour Organization (ILO)" and stems from "direct contacts between the Argentine Government and the ILO," the law added.

LA PRENSA TELLS OF PLOTS AGAINST STROESSNER

PY212015 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 May 83 p 1, 4

[Commentary by J. Iglesias Rouco entitled "The Argentine Connection"]

[Excerpts] Certain chapters of the decay of Argentina's domestic process have begun to influence the domestic political situation of neighboring countries. The recent case of Bolivia has been one of the most notable, but not the only one.

According to our sources a vast movement is developing within the Paraguayan regime, particularly among young Army officers. This plot is not precisely against Stroessner, himself, but against his main advisers, including his son Gustavo Stroessner. From what we know, this movement is reportedly in response to a series of corrupt activities, some of which -- according to these same officers -- are linked to the Yacyreta project. We might add that these irregularities were disclosed in this column in the middle of 1981.

Since Argentina has and will run with all the expenses concerning Yacyreta, the hundreds of millions of dollars that Buenos Aires has already "invested" have undoubtedly exerted their "influence" in Paraguay, and this includes the alleged cases of corruption that have reportedly taken place in this country in connection with the hydroelectric undertaking. Moreover, according to a memorandum reportedly drafted by numerous Paraguayan Army officers, the personal interests — if we can call it that -- of several conspicuous figures of the Stroessner regime are reportedly behind several national and foreign enterprises involved in the Yacyreta project. According to these same sources, among these personalities are Gustavo Stroessner, Generals Andres Rodriguez, German Martinez, Gerardo Johansen, and Guillermo Clebsch. This list of Paraguayan personalities also includes [Enzo] de Bernardi, Paraguayan president of the Itaipu Binational Enterprise, and [Zoilo] Rodas Ortiz, the Paraguayan representative to the Yacyreta Binational Enterprise.

But of course this list includes not only Paraguayan personalities but also quite a few Argentine citizens. The objective that these young Paraguayan officers have in mind is to submit this list and the alleged evidence that have gathered against these gentlemen to General Stroessner. In doing so, they would be promoting a sort of palace coup which in turn may open the door to a more democratic transition period, and even to the gradual retirement of Stroessner, himself.

According to our sources, the Paraguayan dictator has already reported contacted, quite sometime ago, some of the officers showing discontent, and he has reportedly decided to seriously listen to their charges and to severely punish those who have taken advantage of his "confidence" to carry out "deals" without his consent (or perhaps with a consent he has forgotten).

We have even been assured that as a result of this "affair" Stroessner has cut off relations with his son, Gustavo, who is noted to be not only "De Bernardi's and Rodriguez's main partner but also -- and this would be even more serious -- a partner of the famous [Auguste] Ricord, who spent 10 years in jail in the United States for drug trafficking.

From what we know, this offensive by Paraguayan Army officers is not the only conspiracy reportedly being plotted at this time against the Stroessner regime. In addition, and completely opposite to the alleged moralizing campaign of the Paraguayan military officers, there is another plot underway. This plot is known as the "National Accord" made up of several groups such as the MOPOCO (Colorado Popular Movement), Liberals, Christian Democrats, Febrerists, and Communists. Although we have been unable to confirm it, international political circles report that Argentine subversive organizations are supporting the National Accord to some extent. It is even speculated that Vaca Naraja is currently in Paraguay. It is obvious that Paraguayan Army officers are interested -- to put it mildly -- in gearing their actions to this rebellion, to avoid a complete political turn having uncertain consequences, or so they believe, in Paraguay's future.

Let us see what happens in the next few weeks. For the time being, it is certain that whatever the result of this unrest in Paraguay, the "Argentine connection" will be affected by these results.

AGUIRRE LANARI TO BELGRADE UNCTAD MEETING

PY270323 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0045 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Jun (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Aguirre Lanari left this afternoon for Belgrade, Yugoslavia in response to a special call to hold meetings with other foreign ministers from developing and developed countries who were also called, in order to seek a solution to the deadlocked situation of the UNCTAD conference "which undoubtedly, does not in any way satisfy either the expectations or the reasons for which it was called."

Regarding the possibility of tension in the southern region resulting from the Beagle issue, the foreign minister said before his departure that he is absolutely certain that this will not materialize.

PARAGUAYAN 'PENETRATION' IN BORDER AREA NOTED

PY252106 Paris AFP in Spanish 1452 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] La Paz, 25 Jun (AFP) — Hugo Vaca, a leader of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), reported in La Paz today that there is a Paraguayan penetration in the area of the famous iron ore deposit of Mutun in the east of the country. The labor leader stated that the slow and peaceful penetration has taken place because of the lack of Bolivian Army troops in that area, which permits citizens from the neighboring nations (Paraguay and Brazil) to exploit the natural wealth without due authorization. He also pointed out that that the lack of funds of the country causes the population of the Mutun area to receive electricity and medical attention from those countries, and to be exposed to the influence of their communications media.

LABOR VOICES SUPPORT FOR CHILEAN STRIKE

PY241918 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] has released a declaration in support of the Chilean workers' strike. The COB states in its declaration that the workers of the neighboring country of Chile have decided to say "enough" to Pinochet's dictatorship.

The declaration then congratulates the transport and state workers for their position. It adds: We hope the businessmen will join the general strike of copper mine workers, which is a strike for the liberation of Chile. The declaration concludes by saying: Fellow Chilenas, the period of tyrants has ended. The COB declaration is signed by Press and Publicity Secretary Aldo Flores, and by Secretary General Oscar Sanjines Rodriguez.

AIR NAVIGATION WORKERS SUSPEND STRIKE 10 DAYS

PY241700 La Paz Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] The auxiliary air navigation services were restored for all national and international flights throughout the country following the release of a document yesterday afternoon. Thus, the Federation of AASANA [Auxiliary Air Navigation Services Administration] Workers have decided to lift the indefinite general strike declared in the past 48 hours. The agreement to this end, signed between the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], the National Confederation of Railroad Workers, and the National Federation of AASANA Workers, has three main points:

1. The indefinite general strike declared by the AASANA workers throughout the nation is hereby lifted for a period of 10 days. The strike will be resumed on 3 July 1983 at 0000, unless the COB and the National Confederation of Railroad Workers reach a satisfactory solution to the conflict.

2. The Confederation of Railroad Workers promises to participate actively in the negotiations beginning today. This confederation has been granted the right to adopt the necessary measures on 3 July 1983.

3. The COB will conduct negotiations with the government, seeking the abolishment of Decree No. 19,601 within a period of 10 days, beginning today. If a solution is not reached within this period, the COB will adopt the appropriate measures. Moreover, the AASANA strike command has issued a number of resolutions demanding the resignation of the Aeronautics Ministry under secretary.

FACTORY WORKERS ASK FOR CABINET CHANGES

PY241805 Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] La Paz, 23 Jun (AFP) -- Next Tuesday is the deadline drawn by the General Confederation of Bolivian Factory Workers for Hernan Siles Zuazo's government to be reshuffled and for its Finance Minister Flavio Machicado Saravia to resign, the evening paper JORNADA reported today in La Paz. This decision was reached during the departmental meetings held by the La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz factory worker organizations. These meetings unanimously agreed, after reviewing the lack of consistency of the team of ministers, to propose its reshuffling and the reunification of the ruling Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP).

In addition, the finance minister was charged with adopting an attitude favoring the employers regarding the factory workers' request for salary increases. In this regard, the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), through its leader Oscar Sanjines, termed Machicado Saravia as pro-IMF and warned that the workers will be on the move in case economic measures are enacted that lower their standard of living.

NEW EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS SPUR PARTY DISCORD

Deputy-Designate Opposed

PY241706 Paris AFP in Spanish 2210 GMT 23 Jun 83

[TExt] La Paz, 23 Jun (AFP) -- It was reported here today that a sector of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI], which is headed by President Hernan Siles Zuazo, has refused to recognize former Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado as the deputy leader of the party. Speaking on behalf of the legalist sector headed by Senator Federico Alvarez Plata, Deputy Manuel Cardenas Mallo stated that Velardo Dorado was not elected at any of the party conventions. He added that his designation has never been approved by the MNRI rank and file.

On accepting yesterday the resignation of MNRI Executive Secretary Felix Rospigliosi Nieto, Siles Zuazo stated that the MNRI's second top man, after himself, was Velardo Dorado. It was learned that the group around Alvarez Plata and Cardenas Mallo will hold a national convention in Cochabamba (central part of the country) this weekend.

Executive Secretary Rejected

PY252122 Paris AFP in Spanish 1639 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] La Paz, 24 Jun (AFP) -- Today in La Paz President Hernan Siles Zuazo appointed Transport and Communications Minister Hernando Poppe Martinez as executive secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI). This post had been held up to now by Felix Rospigliossi Nieto who submitted his irrevocable resignation after a harsh media and political campaign accusing him of being the brains behind a group within the Government Palace which had decisive influence over the chief of state.

The so-called official [legalista] MNRI-1 headed by Senator Federico Alvarez Plata is against the appointment of Poppe Martinez as executive secretary and Mario Velarde Dorado as secretary general. This group has demanded that the leaders appointed during the last convention held by the party in 1979 be respected. According to Manuel Cardenas Mallo, members of the official MNRI party's rank-and-file are against the appointment of Velarde Dorado and Poppe Martinez.

COMIBOL COMANAGEMENT BOARD INAUGURATED

PY252145 Paris AFP in Spanish 1431 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] La Paz, 25 Jun (AFP) -- Mines and Metallurgy Minister Carlos Barragan said here today that the labor comanagement in the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (Comibol) is a unique phenomenon in Latin America. In a speech delivered at the swearing-in of the first comanagement board of the state mining company, Barragan stated that the measure reflected the will of Hernan Siles Zuazo's government to bring about deep changes in the life of the nation.

The board members representing the Mineworkers Federation are Victor Lopez Arias, Jose Pimentel, and Simon Reyes. The government delegates are Daniel Ordonez, Ivan Zegada, and Carlos Cardona. It was learned that Simon Reyes, one of the highest leaders of the pro-Soviet Bolivian Communist Party (PCB), will be relieved from the Comibol board at his own request because of his pressing labor union duties. On the other hand, Daniel Ordonez who represents the government in the board is, in fact, an active leader of the mineworkers; for that reason the labor sector enjoys majority in the COMIBOL board, just as the mineworkers had demanded. It was also said that, from now on, most of the responsibility for the recovery of the state mining activity, the country's main source of foreign currency, will fall on the mineworkers.

PRESIDENT SILES MEETS COMMUNIST YOUTH DELEGATES

PY250306 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Excerpt] President Hernan Siles Zuazo granted several audiences this afternoon in his office at Government House. He also granted audiences to the fraternal delegates of the communist youth of Cuba, Nicaragua, and Argentina who are visiting our capital in order to attend the congress of the Pro-Moscow Communist Youth, which is currently taking place in this city.

REFUELING OF FALKLANDS-BOUND UK PLANES EXPLAINED

Air Force Note

PY250044 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Major General Thales de Almeida Cruz, head of the 5th Regional Air Force Command, headquartered in Rio Grande do Sul, released an official note today in connection with a report published by the newspaper ZERO HORA on the landing of British planes at the Canoas Air Force Base. The note explains that the planes made stopovers for refueling purposes and that this only happens when air refueling is not possible, either because of technical reasons or atmospheric conditions, so that planes do not have to make an emergency landing at sea involving serious risks for the crew. The note also points out that the regulations of the Brazilian air code and of the multilateral agreements of which Brazil, Great Britain and Argentina are signatory members grant the right to technical stopovers to any country's planes.

Foreign Ministry Communique

PY250146 Paris AFP in Spanish 0039 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Brasilia, 24 Jun (AFP) -- In a short communique released here today, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry asserted that Brazil will not be a refueling base for regular air or sea routes between Great Britain and the Malvinas Islands. The communique was released after Major General Thales de Almeida Cruz, chief of the 5th Regional Air Command, confirmed today that British planes on their way to the Malvinas had been landing at the Canoas Air Force Base over the last few months. The base is located on the outskirts of Porto Alegre, the capital of Rio Grande do Sul State.

In its 24 June issue the Porto Alegre newspaper ZERO published five photographs of a UK Royal Air Force C-130 Hercules plane that landed at the Canoas base last Thursday. The Foreign Ministry communique indicates that British planes on their way to the Malvinas Islands are granted permission to land only in cases of emergency or for humane reasons. For its part, the 5th Regional Air Force Command released an official communique tonight explaining that the few stopovers that British planes made at the Canoas base were authorized because of technical emergency or bad weather and that they were authorized in keeping with the Chicago international convention on air navigation. It was recalled here that the Brazilian Government recognizes Argentina's rights over the Malvinas islands and that it believes that the dispute over the archipelago must be settled through negotiations.

DELEGATION TO NICARAGUA HAS NO OFFICIAL SUPPORT

PY242023 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Jun 83 p 5

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO) -- Deputy Diogo Nomura (PDS-SP) [Social Democratic Party Sao Paulo State], president of the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Relations Commission, stated yesterday that the group of deputies that will go to Nicaragua in July does not have the support of the Chamber of Deputies, which has no power to send delegations of observers abroad. Nomura added that he personally considers positive any mission that brings information, provided those involved do not leave the country with preconceived ideas. The group that is going to Nicaragua and to the United Nations -- 16 congressmen from all parties, including two from the PDS -- according to Namura, already has an established objective and will leave motivated by solidarity with the Sandinists.

24 JUN SITUATION IN SANTIAGO; STRIKE CONTINUES

PY250315 Paris AFP in Spanish 0227 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 24 Jun (AFP) -- The second day of the general strike went unnoticed in Santiago where public transportation, stores, banks, schools, and universities functioned normally and without any incidents. According to the information AFP received from Concepcion, 500 km south of this capital, 20 percent of the public transport here observed the strike while all teamsters stopped activities, seriously disrupting work at the port. The information also disclosed that a large group of workers of the Lota coal mine observed the strike.

In a communique issued late this evening, the truckowner's confederation asserted that 80 percent of the 70,000 trucks registered at the confederation are inactive throughout the country. Carlos Ogalde, acting president of the Confederation of Copper Workers [CTC], on his part confirmed that the CTC had signed the document which the truckowner's confederation delivered to a government authority the other night agreeing to resume dialogue. The government has made no mention of the strike, which has caused great confusion among the 150 special correspondents in Santiago.

Last night, Transport Minister Caupolican Biosset asserted that the public transport service was 100 percent normal. The ban on the media regarding any information on the strike has not been lifted. Up to 2030 (0030 GMT) there had been no reports on incidents in Santiago or the main cities in the interior of Chile.

Certain union leaders did not discard the possibility of new meetings with government authorities over the weekend which would be mainly devoted to reviewing the situation. However, Carlos Ogalde, acting president of the CTC, stated that the strike continues as scheduled and that it will only be ended by decision of the National Workers Command.

Censorship Lifted; Zone Set Up

PY241530 Santiago Radio Mineria in Spanish 1300 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago -- The Gazette publishes today an Interior Ministry decree which lifts the censorship on all books published in the country. The decree, consisting of a single article, establishes that what is provided for in Interior Ministry Decree No 3259, Article No. 1, that was issued in 1981, will not be applicable to all those publications having the characteristics of a book.

Moreover, another decree modifies previous measures and appoints new chiefs of emergency zones, while it creates more emergency zones in other jurisdictions of the national territory.

Zone Chiefs Appointed

PY241537 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1406 GMT 24 Jun 83

[All names phonetic]

[Text] New emergency zone chiefs have been appointed throughout the country. The decree reporting the respective appointments has been published in the Gazette.

This decree modifies Decree No 618, issued on 23 May 1983, in the following manner and in the following jurisdictions:

Brigadier General Alfredo Orlando Calderon Campuzano will be chief of the emergency zone of the Second Region only; Colonel Alejandro Gonzalez Camabot will be chief of the emergency zone of the Third Region; Colonel Claudio Guzman Perez has been appointed chief of the emergency zone of the Fourth Region.

Moreover, the decree establishes that as of today Major General Osvaldo Fernandez Febrero ceases to be chief of the emergency zone of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Regions.

Colonel Ernesto Arando Molinas will be chief of the emergency zone of the Fifth Region, except for the provinces of Valparaiso, San Antonio and Easter Island.

Lieutenant Colonel Eduardo Octavio Silva Bravo has been appointed chief of the emergency zone of the Sixth Region; Colonel Diego Hermes Riquelme Engaur will be chief of the emergency zone of the Seventh Region; Brigadier General Eduardo Ibanez Figuerias will be chief of the emergency zone of the Eighth Region with the exception of the communities of Talcahuano, (Veinte) and Tome; Brigadier Mario Alfonso Navarreto Barrigas has been appointed chief of the emergency zone of the Ninth Region; Brigadier General Claudio Lopez Silva has been appointed chief of the emergency zone of the Tenth Region except for the Provinces of Llanquihue and Chiloe.

The decree also establishes that all the Army, Navy, Air Force, Carabineros, and Investigative Police forces that are stationed in the jurisdictional areas of the respective emergency zones shall fall under the authority of the respective emergency zone chiefs.

Banished Persons Return

PY241620 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0405 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 23 Jun (EFE) -- Thirty-four persons, banished to the towns of Pisagua and Camina under Chilean Government charges of subversive activities, returned today to Santiago. The above-mentioned persons had been sentenced to a 90-day banishment by the government without being tried by ordinary courts, in accordance with the rules of exception currently in force.

The government ordered the banishments lifted 1 week in advance. The majority of the persons benefitting from the lifting of the banishment were in Pisagua, a small port surrounded by desert country; and only one was in Camina.

Bishops' Communique on Situation

PY242203 Santiago Radio Mineria in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Seven member bishops of the Chilean church standing committee have been meeting since yesterday to analyze the situation the country is experiencing. Today at noon they released a communique which is two-and-one-half office-size pages long.

The Chilean Episcopal Conference, CEC, through this communique wants to express its opinion on the situation which Chile is experiencing and which it believes is a very difficult one. On the one hand, it says, there is a discontent which seeks release through dialogue, but lacking this it resorts to peaceful protest. On the other hand, there is also a state of violence which is deplorable, whatever its origin, says the communique.

The communique, is signed by Msgr Jose Manuel Santos, president of the Chilean Episcopal Conference; Msgr Bernardino Pinera, Msgr Francisco Fresno, Msgr Carlos Gonzalez, Msgr Tomas Conzalez, Msgr Fernando Aristia, and Msgr Manuel Camilo Dial.

The bishops condemn violence, noting that it tears up the very soul of the fatherland. Let us not permit, it says, hatred, rancor, or fear to accumulate, because they are perhaps the most negative sentiments a man can harbor.

The representatives of the CEC ten indicate that dissenting is one of man's birthrights which is recognized by everyone, because the dissenter should be allowed to speak out. The country needs the contribution of every one; some will contribute constructive ideas; others will point out errors or voice criticisms. But all of them contribute to the common good. The good sense of the citizenry can differentiate between what can or should be used and what has to be discarded.

Further on, the communique notes that the country must be well informed: The worst news, if true, is preferable to the irresponsible and even malicious rumor. But rumors cannot be prevented when there is no access to the source of the truth. The communique also asks respect for all men: the culprit or the suspected culprit, the innocent, the adversary or the supporter of one's ideas.

On the other hand, the CEC stresses that workers have the right to freely form associations and to truly practice union work, which includes the right to strike under given circumstances. The CEC recalls that Pope John Paul II, in his encyclical, says that work has the virtue of uniting men, and thus it has social value. The workers' struggle must be viewed as a dedication to their own good, that is, to the needs and recognition the workers deserve, but never as a struggle against other fellowman.

The economic aspects of man's life, the bishops note, should be considered in a spirit of solidarity. Then citing John Paul II's words at the latest peace assembly, the bishops let it be understood that whenever dialogue between the governors and the governed is thwarted, social peace is either threatened or nonexistent and it is like living in a state of war.

Lastly, the bishops ask all Chilean who care to listen in this holy year of reconciliation and penitence to take to heart the ideas and sentiments epxressed in the communique, to take them as guiding principles for their actions, and not to be led into temptation by the demon who sows hatred and lies.

Three Union Leaders Banished

PY241828 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Government House news by Garciela Contreras]

[Text] The Interior Ministry confirmed today that union leaders Sergio Troncoso, president of the Construction Workers Confederation; Carlos Opazo, president of the Surco Peasant Confederation, and Jose Orostica, director of the Surco Peasant Confederation, have been banished to (Maullin), Chile Chico and Puerto Cisnes, respectively for a 90-day period.

Mineworkers' Leaders Released

PY250328 Santiago Radio Agricultura in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Relay from Radio Universidad of Atacama in Copiapo by (Consular Cortez Argandona)]

[Excerpts] The five leaders of the El Salvador mineworkers who were charged with violating Article 11 of the state security law have been released after paying a 500-peso cash bail. They are: (Jose Escobar Rojas), president of the sixth industrial union and El Salvador mine ad interim president; (Ruben Rivera Suarez), first director of the Sixth labor union; (Gustavo Rivera Suarez), director of the sixth labor union; (Abelino Alvarez Olivares), secretary of the Sixth labor union and (Egidio Macias Herrera), director of El Salvador's industrial union.

The lawyers for the released leaders have filed charges against the El Salvador mine of Codelco-Chile [Copper Corporation]. The lawyers maintain that the firm did not allow the workers to enter the mine on 16 June because the mine was locked 10 minutes after the shift had started.

At the same time, the charges filed against (?three) other El Salvador mineworkers for violating Article 6 and 11 of Law 12.927 regarding state domestic security are being verified. The mineworkers who were formally accused by the Atacama governorship are: (Sabino Paez), leader of El Salvador; (Hugo Araniz Torres) and (Marco Esteban Aguilera Carrino)

The above mineworkers, who are currently detained at the social rehabilitation center, are waiting to be formally indicted and then released on bail in the next few hours, as has been the practice followed by Copiapo's court of appeals in connection with labor cases. According to the El Salvador firm, the situation at the mine is calm and mining activities are normal.

Trucking Sector Strike

PY250137 Santiago Radio Agricultura in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Truck movement was reported normal in [words indistinct] of Santiago today. [passage indistinct] Some truck owners said they worked as usual because those who do not work cannot eat. They added that the strike called by the Truck Owners Confederation was only observed by some large businessmen, but that small and medium businessmen worked as usual. These are the results of the press inquiries made in Santiago today.

However, (Nelson Riquelme), vice president of the Truck Owners Confederation, stated that over 90 percent of the confederation's members observed the strike. He added, however, that the confederation could not obtain the support of other groups of the transportation sector.

(Riquelme) also stated that the transportation sector can by no means pay its debts, which amounts to (?$15 million).

At the same time, the confederation's leaders reiterated their willingness to hold a dialogue based on the document released last night, which asked the government to withdraw charges against union leaders and to release those who are under arrest. The confederation's leaders also stated that contacts are being held with the authorities in spite of the fact that no official reports have been made in this regard yet.

Judge Releases Union Leaders

PY250219 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0120 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Rancagua, Chile, 24 Jun (EFE) -- The magistrate of the Court of Appeals of this city, who was designated as special judge in the case in which the government is prosecuting cooperworker leaders of the "El Teniente" coppermine, today ordered the release of the leaders on grounds of evidence. The leaders were detained early in the week on charges of having broken the national security law through a call for an illegal work stoppage and through an attempt to destabilize the government. After analyzing the background information, Judge Luis Lazo ordered the unconditonal release of Eugenio Lopez, president of the regional leadership of all unions, and Juan Marambio, treasurer of the organization.

The judge also ordered the release of leaders Juan Meneses Campos, president of the Sewell and Mina union -- the major union within the mine -- Marcos Molina, the treasurer, and Eduardo Diaz Solis, director of the same union.

Miners' Leaders Indicted, Released

PY250229 Santiago Radio Agricultura in Spanish 2330 GMt 24 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Judge Hernan Cereceda began to hear charges this afternoon after Judge (Edwin Araya) declared that he was not competent to handle the case.

Judge Cereceda decided to formally indicate 5 of the 11 copper leaders who have been brought to trial for violating Section 2 of Article 11 of the state security law, which refers to the instigation of national stoppages.

The following leaders have been formally indicated: Hugo Estivales, Rual Montecinos, Manuel Rodriguez, (Roberto Guerra) and Roberto Carvajal. The five leaders were under arrest and are permitted to receive visitors.

Two other leaders, Jose Perez and Elonel Abarca, were released because of lack of evidence. Leaders (Carlos Ogalde) and (Luis Morgana) had been released previously for the same reason by Judge (Edwin Araya).

Judge Cereceda also postponed the questioning of six other labor leaders until Monday. They are (Eduardo Rios), Antonio Mimiza, Juan Antinao, Hernol Flores, Federico Mujica and former Senator Jorge Lavandero.

Government, Strikers Reported

PY252015 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1720 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 25 Jun (EFE) -- The Santiago dailies report today that important contacts between high military commands and leaders of the Truck Owners Union, who are at the head of the general strike now going on in Chile, took place in the past few days. According to the report published by the daily LA TERCERA, there are "concrete offers on the part of the government in order to put an end to the strike." The same daily quotes Adolfo Quinteros, president of the Truck Owners Union, as saying that "the sector of the Armed Forces ready for a dialogue has grown larger."

In turn, ULTIMAS NOTICIAS states that contacts have taken place since Wednesday night and that even "a high government source, an Army general, and members of the legislative branch" have participated in them.

The daily adds that the organizers of the strike have handed over a petition of nine points, the most important among which are: the withdrawal of the charges against the union leaders; the rehiring of the dismissed workers; an end to the restrictions on information; and the forming of a commission of high-ranking officers of the Armed Forces to analyze the present social situation.

Judge Refuses Seguel Release

PY252046 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] The court has turned down the request for release on bail filed on behalf of Rodolfo Seguel, president of the Confederation of Copper Workers. This decision was made by Judge Hernan Cereceda who is handling Seguel's case as well as the cases of other union leaders charged with violating the state domestic security law. Seguel is accused of having incited stoppages in the country together with other union leaders. Judge Cereceda formally indicted Rodolfo Seguel and denied bail on the grounds that certain steps of the investigation are yet to be fulfilled.

TRUCK OWNERS CONFEDERATION ENDS NATIONAL STRIKE

PY262235 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2217 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, Chile 26 Jun (EFE) -- The Chilean Truck Owners Confederation decided today to suspend the strike that it had decreed on 23 June in view of the appeals issued by different national organizations, among them, the Catholic Church.

In a communique published today, in which they announce the suspension of the strike, the leaders of the Truck Owners Confederation declared their solidarity with the union leaders who are being prosecuted, with the union leaders who are under arrest and with those workers who have been fired.

The union leadership and the leaders of the National Council of Land Transportation and the leaders of the National Workers Command or multi-union group note that they "will be on permanent alert to study the recent events and to establish plans for immediate action."

ARCHI REJECTS RESTRICTIONS ON NEWS COVERAGE

PY250335 Paris AFP in Spanish 0216 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 24 Jun (AFP) -- The Association of Chilean Broadcasters (ARCHI) today joined the protests by the publisher of local newspapers and magazines against the restrictions that the military regime imposed on freedom of information. ARCHI rejected any improper pressure or administrative measure involving the suspension of or restrictions on freedom of expression.

This was ARCHI's reply to the demand posed by the government of General Augusto Pinochet that mass media strictly comply with the political recess mandated by the Constitution as a contribution leading to national reconciliation in the near future. It was reported here that newspapers did not cover the strike decreed by the National Workers Command (CNT) and by the Land Transportation Council because of the restrictions imposed on the press on Monday. Therefore, the people were hardly aware of the strike.

The National Press Association (ANP) charged that high-level officials warned mass media directors that they had to impose restrictions on a wide range of news which is not mentioned in the Constitution.

In a communique addressed to the ANP, ARCHI states that respect for the political recess does not involve restrictions on either the expression of ideas or news coverage by the media. The AMP is made up of the publishers of all Chilean magazines and newspapers.

ARCHI also expressed its concern over the government measure because it has meant a regression in the country's institutional evolution. The broadcasters' communique adds that the two associations have maintained relations for a long time and that those relations have always been based on the defense of freedom of expression and unrestricted access to the sources of information.

This consistent attitude has enriched and strengthened our associations which regard freedom of expression as one of the main pillars of national coexistence, ARCHI stressed.

The statements by the two major newspaper and broadcasters' associations is to be added to the request for protection filed by the Metropolitan Council of Journalists. The request has been filed in connection with the government's decision to restrict freedom of expression.

Five days ago the council strongly condemned the National Social Communication Agency's systematic interference with news coverage.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION COMMENTS ON CRISIS

PY202251 Paris AFP in Spanish 1839 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 20 Jun (AFP) -- Today in Santiago the influential Federation of Professional Association said that Chile is suffering a profound and pressing crisis which has gone beyond the economic aspect and that it will only be resolved when the military government abandons capitalist ultraliberal policies as a development system.

This organization, which is made up of about 200,000 university educated and highly qualified specialists, includes doctors, professors, engineers, journalists, agronomists, nurses, architects, and other professionals. The organization says in a declaration that the Chilean problem has its origin in the intention to run the life of the nation by the laws of the economy, summing up all human activity in the game of supply and demand.

The authoritarian regime of President Augusto Pinochet applies antistate policies which benefit the free private business initiative advocated by U.S. economist Milton Friedman of the Chicago School. The federation says that after 10 years of administration, production is virtually paralyzed, with an unemployment close to a third of the working population and a foreign debt (over $18 billion) which is compromising the sovereignty and future of the nation.

The federation adds that irreparable damage exists in industry, agriculture, mining, construction, public works, and in the structure of the state itself.

The federation points out that the 14 traditional crops which feed the population have clearly decreased, the quality of livestock has gone down, and the damaged economy of the peasants reveals poverty stricken groups living in river beds, at the edge of roads, and in old settlements.

According to the professionals, the deterioration also affects the social and cultural sectors; and the application of the supply and demand concept was also extended to the health field by abandoning nonprofitable practices. The declaration also says that in the health sector there is a dramatic increase in alcoholism, drug addiction, prostitution, family disintegration, and neurosis.

Generally speaking, the normal means of coexistence have been destroyed, and division between friends and enemies is advocated. The country is in a permanent state of emergency in which apparently the conflicts do not admit any other solution than the total victory of some and the unrestricted submission of others.

The federation says that due to the profoundity and extent of the crisis, it is necessary and appropriate to call for a national debate to search for a develppment model based on national consensus within the framework of democratic coexistence.

Eduardo Arriaga, national president of the Engineering Federation, said that without a change in the military government's economic policies, and without consensus, there will be no way out of Chile's present convulsion:

He said: We want to talk and we hope that officials will react to our position, a position which is not improvised and which stems from a patriotic and distinterested desire.

INTERVIEW WITH NATIONALIST MOVEMENT'S 'IDEOLOGUE'

PY172230 Santiago COSAS in Spanish 2 Jun 83 p 52, 53, 54

[Luis Alvarez Baltierra interview with Federico Willoughby, the alleged ideologue of the Civic-Military Movement in support of the Pinochet government]

[Excerpts] Question: Could we assume that the Civic-Military Movement [MCM] promoted by President Pinochet constitutes the appropriate nationalist alternative in reactiion reacton to the 11 May event?

Answer: I do not believe so. I firmly do not believe so. President Pinochet has not reacted by launching the idea forming the MCM in the wake of the 11 May demonstrations. Pinochet has had the idea for this movement for many years. We talked about it during 6 months preceding 11 May.

Question: Public opinion will find it difficult to believe this...

Answer: It is difficult, but it is the turth. I may be disclosing a secret, but the real fact is that the idea far precedes the 11 May event.

Question: Isn't it tool late for the MCM proposal now?

Answer: It would have been better had it been proposed a year ago, but if the president decides to do it at this time, the reason probably is that the conditions were not ripe; political and administrative conditions made the launching of the idea inopportune. I believe that a chief of state has a position from which he has a perspective, which for many reasons, a citizen like me and the people interested in creating that movement do not have. Perhaps there was not enough civic maturity, although there was military maturity.

Remember that the MCM was proposed by the Armed Forces in 1983 through resolution No 5, in the Declaration of Principles in March 1974, and even in the 11 October 1973 speech by Pinochet. In reality, the movement did not take shape then perhaps because the president, from the government perspective he enjoyed, saw that it was not yet advisable. Perhaps he saw that the idea was bound to fail because the president had people around him with other interests. Perhaps he was waiting for the Constitution to be approved and the structure he wanted to provide for the municipalities' social base to be defined first. The reasons for which he now wants to propel the movement are unfathomable to me. However, we are here and we will help it.

Question: You said that the president has proposed the MCM before and for various reasons the idea did not thrive. What makes you think that it will thrive this time?

Answer: It will because the conditions are now given. One prediction which many people made come to pass, was that the opposition would get organized in Chile to deprive the government of the elements of defense and support, unless the government organized its own base of support, which is what the MCM would be. Also because the president's word has credibility.

Question: You also hinted that the president may have been surrounded by people he did not trust...

Answer: No. He always trusts the persons around him. The difference is that, among those persons -- many of whom are no longer with him -- there may have been many who are enemies of the organization of the social base for a very simple reason. Because they are organizing their own bases or because they were aspiring to come to power through another person. The last time that a serious opposition to the movement was manifested -- an opposition that never ceased by the way -- was in July 1981 when minister [Sergio] Fernandez issued a confidential circular forbidding all expressions of support for him. This did not affect the regional citizens' base which continued getting organized all these years. Thus this movement has moved forward, and now, with the push which the presidential nod may represent and with the structure the government wants to create, the movement will be strengthened even more. But the movement has been afoot.

Question: Is this MCM a personal victory of Federico Willoughby?

Answer: Not at all. If the movement takes hold, it will be a victory of the Armed Forces; never my personal victory. Ultimately, this is Chile's victory, because I believe the country need a civic structure capable of uniting us. There should be no closed groups, elitist groups or political parties with diverse ideologies which can only get together under pacts. I see the MCM as an organization for generous unity, looking to the future.

Question: You brought up the question of the political parties and that organization for generous unity, but basically the MCM is a political party...

Answer: No. There is a great difference. A movement is quite different from a political party. A party aspires to come to power with an ideology and a human group. A civic movement is a social conglomerate of varied composition seeking to bridge a historical period, in which diverse political parties can be integrated.

Question: What ideology do you believe the MCM will have? Because it has to have an ideology; it cannot stay on the sidelines...

Answer: The principles of the Government of Chile, not an ideology.

Question: The principles enunciated in 1974?

Answer: Of course, the principles of the Government of Chile. I understand that now the president is studying some questions in depth, and that he is about to make them public. He has completed the study which will naturally serve as a doctrine of principles.

Question: I would like for you to differentiate between the MCM and fascism...

Answer: I do not believe that there is any point of comparison between fascism and what the MCM might be, and, since there are no points for comparison, there are not differences. They are two entirely different things.

Question: Isn't there any danger that it may become a fascist movement?

Answer: No, none whatsoever. The temperament of the Chilean people is antitotalitarian. In this country, those who want to do business with totalitarianism are bound to lose their money, and our experience in independent life proves it.

Question: Obviously, the president's support for the MCM means setting aside some sectors which have participated in government and which are contrary to the MCM, some labor leaders among them.

Answer: I do not believe so. I hope that they will realize that they have no future alone, because they are small groups, sectarian groups formed by just one or two persons, coming from the same school or university, the same social class. They are like a group of friends who became like an employment agency within the regime. Therefore, they do not have political significance for the people to follow them. They lack soul, warmth, gender and humanity.

Question: But they are important, because they are in charge of the Commission for the Study of Constitutional Law, for instance...

Answer: But you remove them from a commission, and what are they?

Question: They are in charge of many municipalities...
Answer: It is the same problem. The president pulled up from anonimity many persons who have not been outstanding in their professional or social activities. He put them in public positions and so they became important. But before they became ministers, presidents of commissions, mayors or directors of service...
Question: Or ideologues of the Constitution...
Answer: They were nobodies. They were persons with no prestige in the country. And once they leave those positions, they disappear...

Question: But why do you think they were placed in government positions?

Answer: What were the alternatives the Armed Forces had at that time? Very few. To govern with the same political elements who were responsible for the crisis -- some because they were involved with Marxism, and others who permitted the crisis to develop -- but these elements were discarded; to resort to the Armed Forces which were not professionally prepared for the task; or to recruit persons of good faith.

These ananymous persons I mentioned before could prove to be competent, and so they were given the opportunity to hold public functions. Some of them perform well, others badly. But holding public functions has not made them any better intellectually, has not earned them professional prestige. They continue just the same as before. They only increased their clientele.

Question: Does this MCM have positive aspects or only negative ones, meaning the assignment of disputing for the streets, univerisities or other organizations with the opposition?

Answer: It has many positive assignments. First, to provide organized support for the government, abiding by the same principles. I see the movement being formed by ordinary citizens, the social base which is working, either as labor leaders, neighborhood people, youths, miners -- all rallying behind the principles contained in the Constitution which rule the country. I see people joining it who can express themselves, provided they agree of course, through the channel provided by an organization, so that their ideas can reach the top, to those in the government. It will be something like a school of civic education which will permit those who support the government to attain a position similar or equal to those who -- although the political parties are in recess -- have continued to be politically militant. A great majority of the Chilean have their arms tied in front of them by a minority [which is] wearing boxing gloves and punching the majority. There is no logic in this. The silent majority was not given the weapon to defend themselves. All my life I have been in agreement with General Pinochet, but I believe that he was unjust in his speech reprimanding the majority with that comparison to the soccer stadium. He was unjust because he sent those people to the stadium with their mouths shut. So, with all the affection, respect and admiration I have for him, it seems to me that his criticism was not right.

Question: What other assignment do you see for the MCM?

Answer: To form a new class of leaders for the country. Chile is a young country. In order that his work may continue, Pinochet needs new leaders who think alike. Living 10 or 15 years in an emergency situation creates torpidity in the public mind. The youths feel far away from their responsibilities. They are always told: You will inherit the country. So they just drift away, become disinterested and look for something else -- either good things like study and research, or bad things like vice, drugs, pornography or rebelliousness. However, they can be told: Look, this is the path to the future where you do have a role to play. And the parents can be told: Be concerned, because tomorrow your sons can fall in the trap of totalitarianism out of naivete, or because they do not know what it is, or because they may become disinterested in public affairs. Therefore, it is of fundamental importance to attract the youth. They have to participate, not to make decisions necessarily, but to participate in doing. Why cannot we have a youth volunteers' corps? There might be 6 or 7 million youth who are outside the process, and this worries me, because I wonder how will they act tomorrow.

Question: But is this not a short-sighted movement? Because, if it is considered as an organization for defending the military government, without aspirations to take over after that government departs, the movement is doomed to disappear,...

Answer: It would then be a political party. If the movement would aspire to come to power, it would become a political party, and a great injustice will result. Because, either all parties are given the same opportunity or no opportunity is given to any.

Question: That is, you believe that the MCM should not engage in political activities? That is what the political leaders contend is impossible...

Answer: The definition of political activity is very restricted in this case. There should be political activity, but there should be no partisan political activity.

Question: The MCM ideologues, you as one of them, will ask or accept more participation in the government?

Answer: There is no reason for that. With what right? I believe that this is an initiative of the Armed Forces, which was elaborated further by President Pinochet. So he is the one who must decide whom he wants to participate, and must resolve how he wants to do it. I personally, and the persons who agree that the initiative must be implemented will cooperate in the way Pinochet indicates, but with no conditions attached. It would be like preparing the same old concoction.

LUIS CORVALAN COMMENTS ON NATION'S STRUGGLE

FY210342 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Commentary by Luis Corvalan, secretary general of Communist Party of Chile]

[Text] Dear countrymen: The Chilean nation rises against tyranny. The struggle has entered a new phase which is characterized by the participation of millions of people, the large presence of the working class and their combativeness.

The national protests of 11 May and 14 June, and the strikes in the copper mines, factories, construction sites, and in the universities have created commotion in the country and around the entire world. The Chilean people are struggling in many different ways. The many different ways of struggle are facilitating the participation of different sectors. The ousting of Pinochet is the great unifying objective. Every social group affected by the criminal repression and the regime's disastrous economic policies clearly see that it is necessary to reach this objective to open the path for solving the problems

The tyrant's only resort is to hold onto power and to give orders. By doing so Pinochet is only worsening his own situation. His supporters -- there are fewer every day -- are too late in desperately asking him to make an opening. But Pinochet closes up, thus isolating himself and digging his own grave.

At the international level, the French foreign minister labeled Pinochet an odious thing, a curse for his people. Even his buddies in the State Department who continue to support him, occasionally play a trick on him by meeting or defending some members of his opposition. There are fewer people every day who would give a nickel for him because not very often do we find anyone betting on a limping one-eye horse which is going to lose the race.

The threats and repressive measures implemented by the regime are not going to save it from its downfall. These threats and repressive measures awaken indignation, strengthen the struggle of the Chilean people, and create world repudiation against this tyranny.

There is now consensus on the basic need to put a stop to the dictatorship, that is, to get the release of Rodolfo Seguel, Sergio Troncoso, (Carlos Opaso) and all the people under atrest, to prevent dismissals in the copper mines, and to force Pinochet and Montero to retreat and to annul the regulations adopted or announced in the last few hours against workers and opposition forces. All citizens realize that the return to a democratic regime has become a necessity. It would be better if the Armed Forces were to understand this in time and were to cease right now permitting themselves to be used to create chaos in the streets and subdue striking miners with terror.

Statistics show that all despotic regimes have a beginning and an end. The tyrant's persistence in power, using for this purpose the Armed Forces, will only worsen the situation and complicate the outcome by asking the military institutions to act with absolute disregard for the feelings and thoughts of the nation.

Pinochet's decade is the most sinister in the history of Chile. Never before has the country suffered such a prolonged and brutal dictatorship. There has never been a government more destructive or which has resorted to such violence and crime as this one. During last Tuesday's events and the days that followed, the police henchmen arrested and mistreated thousands of people and again committed murder by killing a 14-year-old boy.

Sergio Troncoso, interim president of the Confederation of Construction Workers, said that the people cannot be expected to turn the other cheek. The people have the right to defend themselves with whatever is at hand. The people are ready to openly oppose new operations like the ones carried out in (La Victoria) and (Nueva la Legua) on 14 May. Who could say that a decision to defend themselves is not legitimate? At this time this is more than legitimate; a struggle can stop barbarism. The people are right when they say that the struggle is going to give us victory.

Pinochet says that the Communist Party is behind all this. But what is behind all this is discontent, the right of survival for millions of starving and unemployed people, and the sacred aspiration for freedom. In all of Chilean history there has never been a regime that has received such a vast national repudiation. Of course, the Communists are taking part in the struggle. It would be inconceivable for them not to get involved. Furthermore, they were the first involved and are everywhere. This is what they said to foreign correspondents in Santiagao. Why should they deny it? The same things are being said by the Socialists, Christian Democrats, Radicals, Nationalists and all political parties.

Three years ago, the Communist Party defended the people's right to rebel against tyranny because it was convinced that all the roads to democracy were closed, that only the people could reopen it, that only through the many different actions of the masses would it be possible to put an end to fascism. Time has proven this was right, and we must abide by it.

Pinochet's talk about vandalism and violence is an absurdity, and it is also regrettable that some members of the opposition are still following him. Despite what others think, this movement will continue. It may run into obstacles and even temporary setbacks, but nothing and nobody will be able to stop it, neither [words indistinct] orders given by the interior minister nor the pacifying desires of the U.S. Embassy nor the boastfulness of the fascist dictator. The Chilean people have already jumped into the great battle for democracy and this battle can only end up with victory.

COMMUNIST LEADER ON CURRENT CRISIS, U.S. SUPPORT

PA261658 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Pedro Martinez Pirez interview with Chilean economist Jose Cademartori, representative of the Communist Party of Chile in Cuba [date and place of interview not give -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Martinez Pirez] Mr Cademartori, I would like to hear your view on the reports that the U.S. Embassy in Santiago has been very active the last few days. What role do you think the United States is playing at this moment of grave crisis for Pinochet's dictatorship?

[Cademartori] Like Everyone else, the United States can see that tyrant Pinochet, whom they installed in power through CIA conspiracies during the 1973 coup, is collapsing due to the struggle being waged by the Chilean people -- the workers, students, and citizens in general. As they have always done, they are trying to keep the dictatorship from being overthrown and the Chilean people from finding the democratic and popular solution that they seek for their economic, social, and political problems.

Pinochet's dictatorship -- and this is something that Chile has not forgotten -- is a creature of U.S. imperialism. Therefore, they are responsible for the crimes; they are responsible for 10 years of poverty, exploitation, and suffering by the Chilean people. There can be no reconciliation; there can be no effort to incorporate the Yankee officials in the solutions that the Chilean people need and seek for their problems. Any effort to involve the U.S. ambassador -- who is a well-known element, a well-known CIA agent, and an official of the U.S. banks -- is prejudicial to the interests of our people. Chile needs a solution to its problems based on its own needs. These needs are represented only by the people's movement, that is, the broad spectrum of social and political forces that favor a return to democracy based on the demands that our people are currently making.

[Martinez Pirez] Mr Cademartori, another significant development of the last few days is the statements made by several militarymen, among them General Gustavo Leigh, who was a member of the fascist junta during the first period. There have also been statements by a so-called patriotic sector within the Armed Forces. They all agree in criticizing Pinochet's dictatorship, in predicting its imminent fall, and on the need to bring about social transformations in the country. What is your view on this movement within the Chilean armed forces?

[Cademartori] This movement, which has expressed itself through the developments that you have just mentioned, is merely a reflection within the Chilean Armed Forces of the crisis that the dictatorship is currently experiencing, of the serious economic, social, and political crisis into which Chile has been plunged by Pinochet's fascism.

The Armed Forces are not an isolated sector of Chilean society. The soldiers, whose relatives live in the various towns, have seen the poverty, the sorrow, the persecution, and the unemployment of the past few years. They have also seen the indignation with which the Chilean people have said enough in the face of this situation. So it is not surprising that this movement by patriotic officers should have emerged. They have very clearly said, and I quote: It is necessary to change this state of affairs. It is essential that those in charge of the government, who have the Armed Forces High Command in their hands, be replaced. It is better to alter our sacred institutionality than to live in a world marked by ruin and dishonor.

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES GUERRILLA OUTBREAK

PA260026 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] The national defense minister has assured Congress that we are not experiencing an outbreak of guerrilla activity in the country. What does exist, he said, is a level of insurrection that troubles all citizens, and of course is cause for concern to the armed forces. Nevertheless, organized guerrillas or organized armed bands have not been discovered up to now, he emphasized.

The defense minister and the foreign minister visited Congress yesterday to hold a closed-door meeting with the legislature on the study an approval of constitutional reforms.

Questioned on what measures he will take to control insurrection, the defense minister said that a joint effort by all, not only by his ministry, will be necessary to detect and thwart these insurgent movements.

Asked about his possible resignation, he answered that he has always said that the possibility of resigning is always present for any person holding a ministerial post, but this does not mean that he will resign right now.

In reference to the armed forces salary increase bill, he said the proposal is under the president's consideration. He therefore declined to give any details. We will disclose details only when the president sees fit, he explained.

BRIEFS

LOSSES DUE TO RAINFALL -- The Agriculture and Livestock Ministry has estimated a 32-percent decrease in the coastal region's agricultural production for 1983 due to the heavy rains. Losses connected with the production of sugarcane, rice, soybeans, cotton, bananas, and fodder already amount to some $75 million at producers' prices and at the current exchange rates in the coastal region. This year's production of bananas -- our main export product -- will be reduced by an estimated 40 percent due to a reduction in both harvests and yields, thus leaving Ecuador in second place as a banana producer. A $73-million loss in the banana sector -- corresponding to some 760,000 tons -- has been foreseen for 1983. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 26 Jun 83 PA]

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED FOR 60 DAYS

PY252137 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2352 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Lima, 24 Jun (EFE) -- THe Peruvian Government today decided to extend the state of emergency for 60 more days in nine provinces of Ayacucho, Apurimac and Huancavelica Departments. Interior Minister Luis Percovich released this information and explained that the decision was made after the situation had been analyzed and the persistence of guerrilla actions in that disturbed area was duly confirmed.

The state of emergency declared some time ago was due to expire tomorrow. However, now that an extension has been agreed upon, it will continue in effect, Minister Percovich said upon leaving a cabinet meeting that was held at Lima Government House.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TERRORIST ATTACKS

Lima Bombings; Arrests Made

PY241539 Paris AFP in Spanish 1822 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Lima, 23 Jun (AFP) -- It was learned today that three dynamite attacks were perpetrated in this capital last night, and hundreds of persons were arrested in a police operation carried out in Lima and various areas of the country. Among the arrested persons were two foreigners allegedly linked to terrorist organizations and two possible leaders of the Shining Path group.

The police reported that members of the Shining Path hurled a dynamite stick against the Rimac municipal office located behind Government Palace, from which it is separated by the Rimac River. The explosion caused serious damage to the municipal files and premises, but no casualties. At the same time another powerful bomb was hurled against the municipality of the Comas district while a meeting was being held in the assembly hall. A police source said that all the persons attending the meeting had left shortly before the explosion; therefore nobody was hurt, but the bomb caused much material damage. It was also reported that an explosive device went off in Campo de Marte in the Jesus Maria neighborhood of Lima and that another was defused at the entrance to the Labor Ministry.

The government-run daily LA CRONICA today disclosed that two foreigners, seemingly Danes and presumably linked to the Shining Path terrorist groups, were arrested during a police operation carried out in Curahuasi, 60 km from Abancay, capital of Apurimac Department. The source, which did not reveal the identity of the arrested foreigners, said that they had been arrested a couple of days ago and that the police has obtained important information on the guerrilla's activities during the interrogations. Moreover, the police reported the arrest of two leaders of the Shining Path yesterday. Antedoro Quispe Camayo, alias Comrade Ante, was arrested at the San Martin Plaza in Lima. When he was arrested he was found to be carrying a plan of downtown Lima with marks of buildings which were presumably going to be attacked. The other important military leader of the Shing Path, arrested in Huaraz, 400 km northeast of this capital is Similiano Chavez Yanac, alias Comrade Jorge. According to the police he confessed that he belonged to a Shining Path cell of the area.

Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca, for his part, has disclosed that over 1,300 persons have died since the beginning of the wave of violence 3 years ago; some 900 of them were terrorist and the rest civilians, military men, and officials. According to Minister Percovich's statements the government has definitely discarded the possibility of a dialogue with the Shining Path group. Although the minister had initially mentioned the possibility of dialogue, he stated that the government maintains its policy not to hold dialogue with any subversive group wihc sows death and destruction. The government's position was confirmed this morning by Javier Alva Orlandini, president of the Senate and second vice president, who stated that the government cannot hold any dialogue with criminals who are subject to the penal law. The police has informed the government and Congress that the Shining Path has included important personalities as the attorney general of the nation, Miguel Cavero Egusquiza, as well as congressmen whose names were not revealed, in their black list of persons threatened with death.

Lima Radio Stations Bombed

PY241625 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1525 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Lima, 24 June (EFE) -- Two bomb attacks with a 2 minute interval were made this morning in Lima against two radion stations. The bomb attacks, which only caused damage, were made against the "Radio Promgramas del Peru" radio station, located in the San Isidro district, and against Radio El Sol located in downtown Lima.

An anonymous call reporting the presence of explosives forced the evacuation of the Financial Development Corporation (COFIDE) building, which is located next to the U.S. Embassy in downtown Lima. The police are inspecting the 17-story COFIDE building to see whether there are any explosives or whether it was nothing more than a false alarm.

Havana on Newsmen's Deaths

PA251909 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] EL DIARIO DE MARKA, a newspaper published in Lima, has reiterated its charge that in January military patrols provoked the killing of eight newsmen in Uchuraccay by ordering local residents to kill all foreigners approaching their town. The peasants told the judge in charge of the case that three patrols of the Sinchis, a counter-insurgency force, were in Uchuraccay and gave them orders to kill all foreigners approaching the town.

Meanwhile, in Lima, a bomb went off in the Radio Programas del Peru station, causing property damage. Another bomb placed at Radio El Sol, also in the Peruvian capital, was removed and deactivated by the police.

A blackout on Thursday evening left more than 2 million inhabitants in Lima without power for 30 minutes, Peruvian authorities have not explained the causes of the blackout, which according to press sources was started by a short-circuit.

PARTY LEADER DECRIES MINISTER'S STATEMENT

PY232222 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Several politicians are of the opinion that the justice minister should not take part, by making statements, in the discussions that are being held regarding a new Constitution.

Hector Lorenzo Rios, member of the Blanco Party Directorate, who was interviewed by El Espectador, said the following:

[Begin Rios recording] Well, sincerely, Mr Journalist, this type of statement leaves me bewildered. I believe they only serve to threaten the current atmosphere, which should be one of complete quiet, prudence, restraint and mutual respect, which should thrive in the dialogue that has been started by the Armed Forces, through COMASPO [Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission].

If the Armed Forces and the government believe that there are some items which are not negotiable, they must say so now, so that both sides will not waste time. I believe what was established before the beginning of the dialogue is important; that there is an open agenda -- that all the topics which are important to the country can be dealt with by both sides, with full freedom and in terms of full equality. The only thing that is not subject to negotiation, according to the schedule, expectations and needs of the country, is the immediate return to the country's democratic, representative life -- the return to the full effectiveness of all rights, duties and guarantees provided for under Section 2 of the Constitution. Of course, this commits everybody's participation, and therefore, we have the immediate lifting of the proscriptions on parties, persons and unions. These are, according to the citizenry, the only tenets that cannot be subject to negotiation. I think it is wrong that a prominent government official keeps saying that there are a few things within the philosophic framework -- I think I have repeated this over the past 10 years -- that are dubbed nonnegotiable. Because if this were so, there would be no point in carrying on a dialogue, which would surely be a deadend alley and not a way to the return to a representative democracy. And, as for Minister Espinola's particular field; the total independence of the judicial branch cannot have and cannot admit any restrictions whatsoever.

[Question] Doctor, according to the reports furnished by the Blanco delegates to the meetings with the COMASPO, is the dialogue positive, will it continue being fruitful?

[Rios] Well, we will see how things develop. After each session, delegates brief their respective parties on all progress that has been made. Thus far, we cannot say that there have been specific positive results, because the dialogue has only begun. Nevertheless some people are becoming impatient, and then we have a minister who starts talking about issues that are not negotiable, that is, issues that would not be subject to discussion during the dialogue. If there is any residue at all that must remain from the deviation that our national legal system has undergone over the last 10 years; if there is any non-negotiable issue that should remain as such, that is, as a negative factor that curtails the independence of the judicial branch; then we think that the dialogue must be suspended right away.

[Question] Dr Lorenzo Rios, thank you very much.

[Rios] Thank you.

PARTY: FRONT MEMBERS INTERVIEWED IN CUBA

FL231010 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Interview by unidentified Cuban reporter with Luis Fernandez, member of the Communist Party of Uruguay (PCU) Central Committee and PCU representative in Cuba, and Fernando Maceo, member of the 26th of March Movement and member of the Executive Board of the Broad Front (FA) in Cuba, on the occasion today marking the beginning of the solidarity drive with Uruguay. No date given -- recorded.]

[Text] [Interviewer] Comrade, in view of the 10th anniversary of the most important general labor strike in recent years, what is the present political situation in Uruguay?

[Fernandez] Well comrade, if you don't mind, before we begin we would like to express our thanks on behalf of the FA, the working class, and the Uruguayan people for the invitation extended by this prestigious radio station, COCO, a station which has a rich history in the struggles against the Batista tyranny and one of the few radio stations which opened its microphones to the Moncada Barracks combatants.

Regarding the political situation in Uruguay, we can report that it is a situation of true political mobility, a situation filled with hopes and optimism but without any kind of false illussions. It is a situation based on the real mass struggles our people are carrying out which have forced the dictatorship to make commitments international in nature and commitments of all kinds, even to King Juan Carlos himself who visited Uruguay recently. These commitments have stemmed primarily because of the participation of our people. During this visit to Uruguay by King Juan Carlos, foreign news agencies -- particularly Spanish news agencies -- estimated that more than 500,000 persons were in attendance. They were not shouting long live the king but shouting the slogans characteristic of our people, particularly the slogan, "Liberty and democracy," "The military dictatorship will end," "The united people will never be defeated," and so forth. This is exactly the reason why we say that the political situation in Uruguay is full of optimism and hope but without any kind of false illusions.

[Interviewer] Can you tell us about the compliance with the dialogue between the traditional parties and the regime illegally in power?

[Maceo] Well comrade, regarding the "dialogue" -- that is, the "dialogue" as the Uruguayan Broad Front has proposed and the "dialogue" which the Uruguayan dictatorship has proposed to carry out with sectors of the parties it has approved -- we have adopted the following position. The 26th of March Movement, the Uruguayan Broad Front, and their organizations believe that the dialogue, as proposed, does not qualify as a true democratic opening. In other words, it is just a false democratic opening.

They are using this [false deomcratic opening] to continue to ban leftist and popular parties, particularly the FA. They are using it to keep political prisoners imprisoned and refuse to declare a true amnesty. They are using it to maintain a sell-out economic policy for the country.

In other words, we believe that the dialogue proposed by the Uruguayan dictatorship is a false dialogue as long as it keeps very important sectors, such as the FA led by General Liber Seregni, from participating in these talks.

Up to the moment, this dialogue has not separated itself from imperialism's policies for the Southern Cone which are aimed at establishing sham democracies in order to completely ban all organizations which truly represent the best interests of the people and of the Uruguayan working class.

As long as freedom remains unachieved; as long as the dictatorship maintains the policy of reprosecuting popular militants in new arrests; as long as they fail to free General Liber Seregni, Raul Sendic, Jaime Perez, and the more than 1,200 political prisoners, the democratic opening will remain meaningless.

[Interviewer] What is the present situation regarding the Uruguayan political prisoners, particularly Gen Liber Seregni?

[Maceo] Well, in the general opinion, not only of Latin America but of the world, Seregni -- the president of the FA -- is without a doubt the most important prisoner in the dungeons of the Uruguayan dictatorship. Seregni's status is fundamentally that of a true leader of our people who has accepted his imprisonment as a motivation to struggle for the liberty, democracy, and unity of our people and fundamentally of our Broad Front.

Seregni will soon complete 10 years of imprisonment in the main jail. He has been subjected to tests already characteristic of the dictatorship. He has overcome isolation and has, in a way, broken that isolation thanks to the overwhelming international solidarity he has received and is receiving, and which will undoubtedly be strengthened by the worldwide campaign which is underway in recognition of Seregni's 10-year imprisonment.

Seregni is really a prisoner because of his beliefs. Seregni has been charged with subversion, treason, and so forth. But the entire world understands that the ones who can be called subversives, in the true meaning of the word, are his accusers since it was they who violated the Constitution, trampled all human rights, and imprisoned Seregni for the only crime of having led the struggle for the well-being of our people and for the real democratic reforms which would improve the quality of life for our people; in other words, to achieve the same well-being enjoyed by all nations of the world.

[Interviewer] You have discussed some aspects concerning violations of basic human rights by the submissive and pro-imperialist regime of Uruguay.

[Fernandez] Yes, Comrade. During the past 10 years and even earlier, when preparations were already underway for a fascist takeover in our country, human rights have been time and again violated and neglected.

We should first mention the situation of political prisoners who have endured brutal torture and have undergone maltreatment and repression. Through various means, the regime seeks to undermine their psychological stability and physical integrity, and even lets several comrades die in jail of disease. This alone constitutes murder.

In this regard we could say that Mengele [as heard], who was sent to France to stand trial, was one of the advisers of the Uruguayan military dictatorship concerning procedures to follow to cause political prisoners to collapse.

Over these years, the Uruguayan dictatorship has held several comrades hostage, such as Raul Sendic and other leaders of the National Liberation Movement-Tupamaros and of other popular organizations.

These comrades were warned that if the people intensified their struggle, they would be shot to death. To this threat they answered with a phrase which has already gone down in history in our country: You could shoot us to death but you cannot stop the people's struggle.

The regime has adopted a policy of reprosecuting all political prisoners, especially those who have steadily shared the people's struggle against it and against repression.

Human rights have been time and again violated in Uruguay over the years, despite the image of ostensible deomcratization, of an ostensible return to, quote, legality, unquote, the regime wants to portray.

[Interviewer] What is the real socioeconomic situation prevailing in Uruguay today?

[Maceo] Well, the economic situation now prevailing in Uruguay is one having the imprint of a fascist regime. I believe it is extremely important to note that it is the evaluation of the Uruguayan fasicst regime made by the leftist forces -- the genuine democratic forces -- which has been instrumental in allowing the opposition, based on the guidelines outlined by the left, to follow a strategy which is completely correct -- which is proven by facts -- and which is slowly but inevitably moving us closer to ultimately defeating the dictatorship.

A fascist regime is not only characterized by brutal torture methods -- which have been used practically throughout history by all dictatorships, irrespective of their leanings -- but primarily by its economic policy. A bourgeois government can be replaced with the dictatorship of a faction of the bourgeoisie, in this case the large financial establishment which is allied with imperialism. This is precisely what happened in Uruguay.

Thus after the military coup, when it became crystal clear that the dictatorship attempted to bring every walk of Uruguayan life under a fascist regime and especially after the coup that followed the one in Uruguay, that is, the one that took place in the sister country of Chile, the Uruguayan popular forces decided by 1975 that it was necessary to implement a broad, far-reaching policy. This meant that all genuine democrats who were basically within the FA should strengthen their unity and that this policy should be quite comprehensive since the fascist regime sought to rule exclusively to serve the interests of the financial establishment, of big landowners and of big brokers, who have always been allied with U.S. imperialism. Thus, this policy was to have an impact on large sectors of the small bourgeoisie, of course, and primarily on our people and the working class.

There are facts and proof that the economic policy, which is the one formulated by the so-called Chicago boys, has practically forced our country into chaos. To give a clear example of this, the Uruguayan Rural Federation -- which is made up of small- and medium-sized and even big rural producers -- virtually called a strike just 2 days ago by stopping its activities to protest the government's economic policy, which is practically forcing the entire sector into bankruptcy.

The Uruguayan Rural Association, which is made up of large producers, has also already protested an economic policy which is only designed to benefit the banks, of which more than 90 percent are imperialist banks. Without mentioning the problems this policy has brought to the working class, we can only note that the purchasing power of our workers has dropped by nearly 50 percent. That is, what we could buy earlier for 10 pesos, it will now cost us 20 pesos.

A policy commensurate with the Chicago boys ideas has been maintained and a freeze has been imposed on the workers' wages.

This situation was, however, instrumental in bringing together all major sectors and circles of Uruguayan society to oppose the dictatorship; that is, with the exception of the small financial establishment allied with imperialism, the dictatorship has absolutely no support precisely because of this economic policy which is now strongly resisted. The sectors we mentioned earlier announced that they will adopt stronger measures.

The workers have of course also made their voice heard on 1 May when after 10 years of hard-fought battles they were authorized to celebrate Labor Day, an event which the Uruguayan people hold as a factor of great hope and optimism which we would like to discuss later.

[Interviewer] Comrade Luis, we believe it would be interesting for you to tell us the number of organizations which comprise FA. I believe our listeners would like to know about that.

[Maceo] Well, your question caught us by surprise because I fear we might forget some names. Yet with Comrade Fernando's help I think we can list them all.

The FA was formed in 1971 to meet a historical need then existing in our country to develop the mass struggle to challenge an imperialist policy which has plunged our country into a serious crisis. The FA came to break the traditional two-party system which had prevailed until then in Uruguay, that is, two bourgeois parties which had been alternating in the government.

Thus the creation of the FA was a very significant change in Uruguayan life and was founded on the struggle which had been waged in our country since the 1850s. The experience, the struggle of a people, then was translated into the formation of a front.

The front was made up of important sectors representing the working class, but primarily of army sectors led by General Liber Seregni. Ranking personalities of Uruguayan cultural sectors and artists also jointed the front.

The FA then consisted of the Socialist Party; the Communist Party; the 26th of March Movement, which joined the Broad Front later; the sectors which separated from the two traditional parties, especially the Lista 99 faction led by Senator German Michelini who was murdered by the dictatorship while in exile in Buenos Aires; the unit action groups which are primarily formed among student and union sectors; the sectors which separated from the Blanco Party, such as the faction led by Senator Rodriquez (Camusso); and the Uruguayan Revolutionary Movement, a faction which also separated from the traditional parties. I do not remember other groups at present, but I repeat that I might be unwittingly overlooking some sectors.

[Interviewer] Well, we feel that this way our listeners can have an idea as to the groups that make up the FA. We would also like to know the FA objectives, in light of the policy adopted by Yankee imperialism toward Latin America and of the Uruguayan oligarchy's attempt to crush the revolutionary struggle in the country.

[Fernandez] Well, I am going to start by discussing the last part of the question first and then the policy to be adopted by the FA. As our comrade just said, the Uruguayan dictatorship is notorious for its economic policy, which is designed to serve the interests of the most reactionary Uruguayan oligarchic sectors and of their imperialist allies.

In this regard, imperialist and oligarchic sectors seek to maintain the antinational policy which is at the service of imperialism and to continue to economically oppress all Uruguayan sectors. The working class is the hardest hit sector by this policy. Yet middle class and national rural and industrial sectors are also affected by this policy.

The economic problem is at the root of the fascist dictatorship in Uruguay. To this end, oligarchic and imperialist sectors seek to maintain the repressive policy they have followed all these years, to completely ban and to systematically repress leftist sectors, to delay the release of political prisoners, to maintain the reign of terror by using torture as a system and, in sum, to institutionalize fascism.

The regime seeks to institutionalize fascism through the alleged dialogue that started 2 years ago with handpicked political parties, which would allow them to approve a constitution which would elevate the National Security Council as a constitutional organization, in keeping with the national security doctrine dictated by imperialism for Latin America.

The Uruguayan popular sectors and the FA have condemned these attempts made by the dictatorship. The FA also participated in the recent intraparty elections held by those parties authorized by the dictatorship through blank votes cast by its supporters. Thus the popular sectors marked their presence in these elections through blank votes. This action was successful since it reaffirmed the FA strength, its combative presence behind the opposition which captured 85 percent of the votes. This was a highly significant fact. Those mobilizations, carried out before the November intraparty elections and after them, were very important.

At present we are experiencing a situation which is marked by the increasing mobilization of the popular movement and of the FA. The current situation in our country today is marked by mobilization and struggle, which is steadily growing in keeping with this stage of recovery which began in recent years.

In view of this situation, the FA condemns the regime's attempt to institutionalize fascism, [words indistinct] and which was one of the main slogans chanted by a multitude of between 150,000 and 200,000 persons on 1 May; and the unrestricted respect for all public and union freedoms and the change of the antipopular economic policy followed by the dictatorship. These are the main goals on which the FA bases its plan for mobilization and struggle.

[Interviewer] Again, if you would like to add something in regard to the solidarity drive with Uruguay which begins today...

[Maceo] I do not know how much time we have but I would like to make some clarifications which I find very important, because our listeners might believe that there are some contradictions in our remarks. We stated that the dictatorship has been completely isolated since the general strike, having the support neither of political parties nor of other sectors of the Uruguayan society.

The clarification I wanted to make has to do with collaboration with the dictatorship. Regarding the dialogue which military officials began in the wake of the 1980 plebiscite with handpicked bourgeois parties, based on a law on political parties approved by the dictatorship, we should note that those parties which are participating have themselves not accepted the law, but are participating in the dialogue just to go along with the rules of the game established by the regime.

We must say that fortunately the parties which are participating in the dialogue, and which are represented by most of those factions which won the recent intraparty elections, have made absolutely no commitments thus far; have not been collaborating with the regime. This position is in keeping with the struggle of unions, students and popular organizations in our country. Although they are participating in the dialogue, this does not mean that they are collaborating, that they are seeking conciliatory formulas. This has been one of the great achievements of the Uruguayan people's struggle, that is, that of having removed from the leadership of traditional parties those sectors which wanted to collaborate with the government by claiming, among other things, to be precluding a worse evil, and that it would be better to have a disguised dictatorship than an open, straight forward dictatorship like the one we have had until now.

It is in this regard that we speak about hopes and optimism, without unfounded illusions. There are undoubtedly different factions within the two traditional parties: There are both radical and less radical sectors, and still others which we could describe as undecided. But we must note that the great success of our people is that of having averted every attempt to collaborate with the dictatorship. Although representatives of three parties are participating in the dialogue, they have unanimously agreed to oppose the inclusion of the National Security Council in the new Constitution. Thus, they have unanimously rejected this proposal.

There are, of course, many politicians who would like to collaborate with the government. Yet the outcome of the plebiscite, the results of the intraparty elections, and the subsequent demonstration which, in accordance with news agencies' estimates, was attended by nearly 300,000 persons who marched hand in hand without taking into account political beliefs, will undoubtedly be factors instrumental in preventing any type of conciliatory deal with the dictatorship; and one of our main objectives now is to prevent this dialogue from leading to the establishment of a sham democracy.

Thus, among the objectives of the leftist forces is that of (?not) engaging in dialogue with the fascist regime. But bourgeois parties are something else. Yet the working class, the FA, and the Uruguayan people are represented in that dialogue.

Any politician who collaborates with the dictatorship will sustain a landslide defeat as happened to Pacheco Areco, who was the government candidate in the recent intraparty election; and to Gallinár, in the Blanco Party; who were defeated by a large margin by the forces opposing the dictatorship.

One of the FA objectives is to strengthen its ranks, which it is already doing. The FA is active today both outside and inside Uruguay. We should strengthen all popular organizations and especially the unity and combative spirit of the working class. A highly significant step was made on 1 May. All this will ultimately ensure that no conciliatory deal is made with the dictatorship, because he who indulges in any conciliatory action will be repudiated by our people as was already demonstrated on the streets.

[Fernandez] One thing we wish to discuss is how we view this solidarity drive held in Cuba with the Uruguayan people's struggle. the Uruguayan people are not unaware of the imperialist policy, of the Cuban people's struggle; and, despite living under a fascist regime, our people have been closely following the building of this new Cuban society. Thus at this time when the Cuban people are wholeheartedly devoted to meeting their goals of production and defense, we attach great significance and value to their not sparing efforts to express their solidarity with our struggle against imperialism. We believe all this is (?encouraging) for those comrades who are outside the country, who are in jail and who are organizing and mobilizing to fight fascism and imperialism.

We want to thank the Cuban people for their great and numerous solidarity actions -- which have been conveyed before -- with our people and with all world peoples who fight imperialism.

[Interviewer] We want to thank comrades Luis Fernandez and Fernando Maceo for their kindness.

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTES GROUP OF SUBVERSIVES

PY242116 Paris AFP in Spanish 0038 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Montevideo, 23 Jun (AFP) -- Eight persons, one of them of Argentine nationality, have been prosecuted by the Uruguayan military courts for carrying out subversive activities, Colonel Washington Varela, Montevideo's police chief, said tonight.

They are members of a cell of the proscribed Union of Young Communists. In the past they have participated in the preparation of leaflets, fund raising, and distribution of subversive propaganda coming from abroad, the police chief remarked.

The eight persons prosecuted -- three students, three workers, and two unemployed -- were detained over the past few weeks along with a few others, whom the military courts will sentence in the next few hours.

The arrests had aroused reactions from the traditional parties, the Colorado and Blanco parties, which expressed concern over the adverse effects of these events at a time when the politicians and the military are holding a dialogue with a view toward the reinstatement of democracy in the country.

Student sources attributed the arrests to union activities, while other sources related them to possible membership in leftist political movements.

The names of the individuals prosecuted are as follows: Francesca Vaselli, Virginia Nichoelson, Javier Martincorenan, Danilo de Marco, Marcelo Munoz Fernandez (Argentine citizen), Beatriz Lando, Gisella Marsiglia and Mabel Araujo.

BRIEFS

WHEAT SALES TO TAIWAN -- The sale of 15,000 metric tons of wheat to Taiwan, which is regarded as Uruguay's final shipment from the last harvest, has been announced in Montevideo. Uruguay, a country with a longstanding tradition as a grain producer, has barely harvested 150,000 metric tons of wheat, and had to meet prior commitments with Taiwan for the supply of 35,000 metric tons. Taiwan had already purchased 25,000 metric tons/year in 1981 and 1982. [Excerpts] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1447 GMT 20 Jun 83 PY]

ENERGY MINISTER MEETS WITH MEXICAN COUNTERPART

FL241500 Bridgetown CANA in English 0121 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Caracas, June 23, CANA-REUTER -- Mexico views maintaining close relations with oil exporting countries as more important than membership of OPEC at this stage, Mexico's Energy Secretary Francisco Labastida told reporters here. Labastida is in Caracas for talks with Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Caldero Berti on the two countries oil aid scheme for nine Central American [and] Caribbean countries, due to be renewed August 1. "We believe that in order to help stabilize the oil market it is more important to reach an understanding with oil exporters both in and outside OPEC to coordinate oil policy," Labastida said. He added that perhaps at a later stage consultation could also take place with consumer countries.

Energy Ministry officials in Caracas told REUTERS yesterday that Venezuela is discussing a plan for five oil exporters in the region -- Venezuela, Mexico, Trinidad, Ecuador and Peru -- to coordinate marketing strategy. They said this had been discussed during a visit last week by Trinidadian Energy Minister Patrick Manning, and would be reviewed also during talks with Labastida.

Labastida said the San Jose Accord, which is completing its third year, has been highly successful but was conceived at a time when the economic situation of Venezuela and Mexico was very different to today's. "We must re-examine the agreement now in the light of present economic circumstances," Labastida said.

Under the present scheme, the two countries supply up to 160,000 barrels per day at 70 pct of the market price, with 30 pct treated as a five year credit at four pct interest. The aid plan is worth around 700 million dollars annually. Venezuela and Mexico have been studying an amendment to the financial conditions of the agreement, which is likely to involve a reduction of the aid portion to 20 pct and an increase in the interest rate to perhaps six or eight pct, according to Energy Ministry officials here.

CUBA'S FLAVIO BRAVO ARRIVES FOR CONFERENCE

PA242017 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] The chairman of the National Assembly of the people's government of Cuba, Flavio Bravo, has arrived in Caracas, Venezuela, to attend the world congress on Latin American political thought. This forum is sponsored by the Venezuelan parliament and is a part of the program commemorating the bicentennial of the birth of liberator Simon Bolivar.

Conference Ends With Declaration

PA251729 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] A 3-day seminar on Bolivar and journalism held in Caracas, Venezuela, has ended with a final declaration that reiterates solidarity with Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala, and rejects U.S. threats against Cuba. The seminar, sponsored by the Venezuelan Congress, UNESCO, and the Latin American Federation of newsmen, expressed its support for the people of Chile, and the journalists of that country and of the world who are fighting for their rights and those of their peoples.

CUBA DESTINED AIR HIJACK ATTEMPT FOILED

PA250315 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0250 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jun (EFE) -- Today a professional parachutist of Mexican nationality tried to hijack a state-owned aEROMEXICO airliner to Havana, it was officially reported here. The plane was on a Mexico City-Merida-Miami flight. The number of passengers aboard the plane was not reported. A spokesman for the Federal Directorate of Security [Direccion Federal de Seguridad] (political police), a branch of the Government (Interior) Secretariat, told reporters that the frustrated hijacker was subdued by personnel from that organization. The source refused to disclose the prisoner's name. The police are now holding him in Merida, capital of Yucatan State, in southeastern Mexico, 1,050 km from Mexico City. The plane landed here with all passengers safe except for a sterwardess who suffered minor injuries, an aEROMEXICO spokesman said. Today's hijack attempt is the first thus far this year in Mexico.

NICARAGUAN ENVOY BLAMES REAGAN FOR C.A. SITUATION

FL242349 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2200 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Nicaraguan Ambassador to Mexico Mauricio Cuadra today blamed President Ronald Reagan's administration for the situation prevailing in Central America. Likewise, he warned about the plans being carried out by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) aimed at creating problems in Nicaragua and causing the fall of the Sandinist government. He asserted that those plans are being executed openly in Honduras and clandestinely in Costa Rica. Washington, he said, used its embassy in Managua as a center of sabotage operations against agricultural production and the country's electoral process. Even though "this does not frighten the Sandinist people's government, the possibility of a dangerous escalation of violence against the population exists," he stated.

The U.S. Government, "in a dishonest manner, is trying to present to the world a totalitarian image of Nicaragua, but it will not be successfully," Mauricio Cuadra said. The Nicaraguan diplomat stressed that his government continues to maintain a position of frank dialogue with the White House, based on respect for the sovereignty and self-determination of the peoples but, he lamented, "Nicaragua has only run into opposition."

PAPER VIEWS PASTORA'S WITHDRAWAL FROM STRUGGLE

PA241918 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jun (DPA) -- The Mexican newspaper UNOMASUNO says in its editorial today that Commander Cero, Eden Pastora, laid down his weapons not for lack of international support, as the Sandinist dissident claimed when he announced his withdrawal from the struggle, but due to a lack of support from the Nicaraguan people.

According to the leftist newspaper, which is published in the Mexican capital, "Eden Pastora knows better than anybody else that the Sandinists did not win their war against Somoza because they had foreign support, but because they won the people's support and led them toward the victorious insurrection of July 1979." The paper adds that "the Sandinists began receiving solidarity and support from the democratic and progressive forces of other countries only after they had demonstrated, in the course of the struggle against Somoza, that they had won the Nicaraguan people's confidence."

According to the Mexican newspaper, Pastora "failed" because despite the hardships and the economic difficulties, "the great majority of the Nicaraguan people continue to support the Sandinist revolution unhesitatingly." Besides, "Pastora could hardly win any sympathy by appearing beside Alfonso Robelo, the spokesman of counterrevolutionary businessmen." Finally, "in the face of the intensification of Somozist military actions and the threat of an invasion supported by the United States, the Nicaraguans closed ranks to defend their country alongside the army and the Sandinist militias."

"The principal lesson to be learned from the failure of Pastora and his friends is that in the face of the intensification of the confrontation between the counterrevolution supported by Washington and the Nicaraguan people and government there is no 'third path,' as Pastora and Robelo claim. Nicaragua has identified its future and its very existence as a nation with the Sandinist revolution," the paper says in conclusion.

ORGANIZATIONS URGE RELEASE OF SALVADORAN REBEL

PA251516 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Mexican Organizations of solidarity with the Salvadoran people have demanded before the U.S. and Salvadoran Embassies in Mexico City the release of Guerrilla Commander Sonia del Carmen Aguinada and other political prisoners of the Alvaro Magana regime. A letter addressed to U.S. Ambassador John Gavin states that it is being sent to him because he represents a government that is openly interfering in the internal affairs of El Salvador.

WORLD BANK GRANTS TWO LOANS TOTALING $525 MILLION

FL242225 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2218 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The World Bank has granted Mexcio two loans totaling $525 million, according to a press release of the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit. In the report, the secretariat indicated that the loans will be used to develop exports and give financial support to small and medium size national industries. Those credits are part of the program authorized in 1983 and will become available immediately after Secretary of Finance and Public Credit Jesus Silva Herzog signs the documents.

PRESIDENT WILLING TO HOLD TALKS WITH WORKERS

PA261820 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 25 Jun 83 pp 1A, 6A

[By Roberto R. Rodriguez]

[Excerpts] After reiterating his invitation to the leaders of the country's workers to hold a dialogue and to reach an understanding, President Ricardo de la Espriella yesterday said emphatically: "All of us Panamanians must face the national problems." On inaugurating the installations of the Baru Brewery, De la Espriella pointed out that his government will always be willing to hold a dialogue, to listen to solutions, and to hold talks "so that all of us together can aim for a higher goal." Stressing that what counts at all times is the nation's benefit and interests, the president reiterated his appeal to the leaders of the country's organized workers to reconsider the stoppage scheduled for next Tuesday and Wednesday so that "workers, businessmen and the government can sit down to hold talks in search of solutions for a better country."

De la Espriella indicated: "We do not object to the 2d part of the 13th month wage being refunded to the workers, provided we find a sensible solution to other problems that might ensue from that refund." Asserting that the workers' demand is "very just," De la Espriella finally stressed that the state always advocates respect for the rights of others and for man's dignity, but that it also wants that respect to take into consideration the fact that "the country is what matters, and that the governments and the organizations are circumstantial." The president added that "it is not the current government that will build the country." Finally, he said that his government is willing to hold a dialogue because the country where we want to live in peace is what is permanent.

NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNIQUE ON PLANNED STRIKE

PA261631 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 26 Jun 83 p 1

[Communique issued by the Director of Information and Public Relations of the Panamanian National Guard; date and place not given]

[Text] Aware of its responsibility to look after the tranquillity and the security of the lives and properties of all Panamanians, and in strict compliance with the constitutional mandate currently in force, the Panamanian National Guard informs all citizens that it will remain watchful and ready at all times to counteract any attempt, whether open or underhanded, to alter the public order. This responsibility will be complied with at any cost in order to keep free transit by all citizens and the normal daily activities of trade, industry and banking from undergoing alterations that might threaten the national economy and the country's progress.

The National Guard is also aware of the right that the legally organized unions have to express publicly their viewpoints within the framework of the law, provided that the normal development of public and private activities is not hampered. In view of the imminent strike announced by the National Council of Organized Workers (CONATO) for 28 and 29 June, the National guard stresses that it will not tolerate pressures, intimidations, or violence by either individuals or groups of demonstrators, and warns that it will accomplish its functions both vigorously and inflexibly.

Major Edgardo Lopez G., director of Information and Public Relations of the Panamanian National Guard.

EL SALVADOR

EXTREMISTS SURRENDER IN SAN VICENTE, USULUTAN

PA221919 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICIA in Spanish 23 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] According to Armed Forces spokesmen, 43 extremists have turned themselves in to San Vicente and Usulutan military authorities under the amnesty law. Eighteen surrendered in San Vicente and 25 in Usulutan, turning in their weapons and war equipment. The military spokesmen noted that the reaction from extremist groups in laying down their weapons has been slow, because their foreign commanders do not allow them to read newspapers, listen to the radio, or watch television. The Armed Forces have been dropping leaflets over the areas where the extremists supposedly are, inviting them to lay down their weapons under the amnesty and citizens rehabilitation law. Many of the terrorists who have read the message have decided to return to their activities at the service of their homes, work, and society.

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS FMLN SEEKS PUBLICITY

PA221920 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICIA in Spanish 23 Jun 83 p 2

[Excerpts] "El Salvador must not fall, as this would mean that the other countries of the region would fall too," Defense Minister General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova has said. He made this statement during an interview in one of the corridors of the Defense Ministry. He said that in his opinion the help given to El Salvador is not enough, but that it is appreciated not for the amount it represents but for the way in which it is given. In replying to a question regarding FMLN conditions to release former Deputy Defense Minister Colonel Francisco Adolfo Castillo, he said the terrorists are simply seeking publicity, as otherwise they would have released him already, since there is no other reason for holding him captive.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES CREATION OF NEW BATTALION

PA242000 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 22 Jun 83 p 3

[Excerpt] Defense Minister General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova has announced the creation of a new high-technology combat unit that will be known as the Arce Battalion. Its members will be trained by officers of the U.S. Green Berets at the military base that has been installed in Honduras. Yesterday, shortly after decorating Chilean Military Attache Colonel Sergio Estevez Ansaldo, Gen Vides Casanova was interviewed by newsmen, to whom he said the new battalion will be created no later than the end of this month. The battalion's fighting ability will be just what the Armed Force needs to attack subversion in the next few months in an offensive that will be decisive.

ARMY REPORT ON LATEST GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

PA241747 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2130 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Bulletin issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee in San Salvador on 22 June 1983 -- read by announcer]

[Text] Eighteen terrorists have appeared before the Amnesty Board in San Vicente Department in response to the call from Colonel (Rinaldo Colcher), commander of the Peace Forces.

At the beginning of the "Welfare for San Vicente" Operation, Col (Colcher) said: All terrorist fighters wishing to return to society and live in peace with their Salvadoran brothers may report to the Amnesty Board. The former terrorists are enjoying the guarantees offered by that law, which will remain in effect until 16 July 1983.

Two Terrorist Camps Dismantled by Peace Forces in San Vicente

The FMLN camps located on El Chorizo and El Pilon hills, south of Chichontepec Volcano, have been dismantled by peace forces. In the first camp, Claymore mines, subversive propaganda, a tailor shop, and a shoe repair shop were seized. At the camp on El Pilon Hill, Claymore mines and medicines were found. The peace forces are in complete control of Chichontepec volcano in San Vicente Department.

Civil Defense Repels Terrorist Attack in San Juan Opico

Eight members of the Civil Defense in El Castillo Canton, jurisdiction of San Juan Opico, La Libertad Department, repelled an attack by approximately 50 heavily armed terrorists on the night of Monday, 20 June. Two terrorists died and two FAL rifles, two M-1 carbines, and an RPG-2 grenade launcher were seized. The Civil Defense members, who had only 11 rifles, suffered 5 dead and 3 wounded. Despite their numerical superiority, the terrorists had to flee.

Pardoned Guerrillas Interfere With Clandestine Station

An international news agency reported today that Salvadoran guerrillas who were listening this morning to their own reports through a clandestine station must have been surprised when the station was unterfered with by statements of former colleagues who had asked for pardon and who thanked God and the Armed Forces for the good treatment they have received. The former terrorists said that they had been captured by the Army in the central part of the country and that they had been members of the People's Liberation Forces, FPL. Those pardoned urged their former companeros to accept the amnesty law, and asked their former fellow guerrillas to lay down their weapons, to put an end to the bloodshed, to stop deceiving people throughout the world, and to pay no attention to foreigners who only want to destroy the country. One of them, a member of the guerrilla ranks for 2 years, thanked God and the Armed Forces for giving him the opportunity to return to society. The former guerrillas added that the terrorist commanders force their subordinates to listen to the clandestine radio station. This prevents the FMLN ranks from learning about the amnesty law.

COPREFA on Operation, Situation

PA252250 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1300 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Communique No. 3 issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, no date or place given -- recorded]

[Text] Terrorists take up positions on Las Guaras Bridge.

After destroying Las Guaras Bridge, in the Suchitoto jurisdiction of Cuscatlan Department, the terrorists have established their positions in hills nearby. A violent battle with the Armed Forces is expected at any moment. Today the Armed Forces began a cleanup operation. The operation is being directed at the terrorist positions and has the support of the Air Force which is carrying out reconnaissance flights. It is expected at any moment that military units will dislodge the terrorists from their positions.

Hundreds of area residents have had to abandon their homes. The peasants in the Las Guaras area have been forced to leave their homes because of the terrorists' pressure. The rebels have threatened to kill the peasants if they do not leave. Those that left their homes were only allowed to take a few things with them. The majority left everything behind. The refugees have been lodged in San Martin's Community House, in San Salvador Department, where they are receiving all sorts of help from the municipal authorities and from other aid organizations.

ARMY LAUNCHES COUNTEROFFENSIVE IN LAS GUARAS

PA260200 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] For the second consecutive day, the Army has continued its counteroffensive against the guerrillas northeast of San Salvador. Meanwhile, rebels attacked a military patrol somewhere in eastern El Salvador, a military source reported.

Sources from the National Guard in San Martin, 18 km northeast of San Salvador, reported that for the second consecutive day some 2,000 soldiers are participating in an operation to try to surround the rebels, who 2 days ago blew up Las Guaras Bridge, 10 km north of San Martin.

The bridge's partial destruction has virtually isolated Suchitoto, 26 km north of San Martin. Suchitoto has been under constant rebel attack because it is close to the Cerron Grande Hydroelectric Plant, which supplies most of the country with electricity. However, getting to the hydroelectric plant is no problem because there are other roads, the military source said.

The same source said that armed clashes took place yesterday in El Cerrito, 2 km northeast of San Martin, and that early this morning the Air Force bombed presumed rebel positions along the highway, but no details were available.

Meanwhile, in San Vicente, 60 km east of San Salvador, military sources reported that a military patrol was attacked by the rebels in San Sebastian, 10 km north of San Vicente. Four soldiers were wounded, but no figures on rebel casualties could be obtained.

FIGHTING IN USULUTAN; BISHOP ON VIOLENCE

PA262239 Paris AFP in Spanish 2030 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 26 Jun (AFP) -- Military sources have reported that violent fighting broke out today in the area of San Agustin, in southern Usulutan Department, some 30 km east of the Salvadoran capital. The report on the new fighting in Usulutan -- the outcome of which is still not known, in view of the irregular communications in the region -- silenced the request of Msgr Gregorio Rosas, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, who appealed today from the metropolitan cathedral for an end to the country's "Via Crucis" of violence.

A spokesman for the Atonal Battalion reported that this morning's fighting was part of the mop-up operation in the southern Usulutan in which the Army is working to clear the area of guerrillas and to put an end to their frequent roadblocks on the litoral highway. Meanwhile, Msgr Gregorio Rosas, the auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, today reiterated the Church's rejection of all of these actions, regretting that the "Via Crucis" of violence has claimed 281 Salvadoran lives this week.

The prelate noted that most of these deaths were the result of confrontations and military operations, but he pointed out that there were also cases in which various people were taken from their homes and later found dead.

Monsignor Rosas deplored the "lack of values" that prevails among both the guerrillas and the Armed Forces, noting that the situation in the country has reached the point where the Salvadorans feel safer in prison than in their homes.

The prelate harshly criticized the guerrillas for their attacks and acts of sabotage in various towns, their execution of their enemies, their forceful recruitment of young men, and their attacks on highways.

As for the Armed Forces and their security corps, the bishop condemned the abuse of authority, the mistreatment of humble citizens, the raids on homes, and the arrest of innocent people.

Meanwhile, the situation in the area of San Martin and Suchitoto, north of the capital, appears to have developed favorably in the past few hours; it has been reported that traffic on the highway that links the two cities has been reestablished.

JUDGE REPORTS SCANT PROGRESS IN MURDER CASE

PA250016 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Good morning, listeners of YSU, your active news station. This morning we visited the office of Dr Francisco Rafael Guerrero, second judge for the San Salvador First Instance Court. Dr Guerrero is responsible for the investigation of the murder of U.S. Navy Commander Albert Schaufelberger on the campus of Jose Simeon Canas University, otherwise known as the Central American University. Dr Francisco Rafael Guerrero made the following comments:

[Begin recording] [Guerrero] My office is investigating the death of the U.S. military adviser whose name you have mentioned because the murder occurred on the Central American University campus. This area is within the Angiguo Cuscatlan jurisdiction and, therefore, falls under this San Salvador court.

There has not been much progress in this investigation. We have practically not advanced in the investigation. It is true that we have the corpus delicti, we have the bullets that killed this man; however, there is no evidence against any particular person. No person appears to be guilty. The media had said that a political group committed this crime and this is probably why we have no specific charge against any one person.

We have done everything required of us as the officials responsible for administering justice in this area. We have the file, we reconstructed the crime on the university campus during which the main, the only, witness was present. The main witness has said she was not able to recognize those who committed the crime. She said that she saw three young men get out of a microbus that had stopped beside Mr Schaufelberger's car. She added that one of the men did the shooting while another restrained her. The third man was driving the microbus. However, she said that she would not recognize the three men.

[Unidentified reporter] Dr Francisco Rafael Guerrero, we have learned that the FBI will probably participate in this investigation. Is this true?

[Cuerrero] Officially, I have no such information but some reporters and foreign correspondents have told me that some FBI agents, or special agents, arrived [station breaks for identification and time] ... said that she had been subjected to a lie detector test. But officially we have no information on this because it seems that their investigation is being carried out with the help of the National Police. Up to now this office has received no official information on this matter.

[Unidentified reporter] Thank you very much, Dr Francisco Rafael Guerrero for your remarks regarding the investigation into the murder of U.S. Navy Commander Albert Schaufelberger. [end recording]

GUATEMALA

MLN DENIES INTENT TO SUPPORT ANOTHER COUP

PA261952 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1555 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The rightist National Liberation Movement (MLN) would not support another coup d'etat in Guatemala, and maintains its position of advocating an immediate return to constitutional order, MLN spokesman Arturo Ortiz Saenz said today. The leader referred to statements by government officials that "the MLN would be the one to benefit most from a new coup d'etate."

"The MLN is worried," Ortiz Saenz added, "not only about this uncertain situation in the country, but about incongruent remarks by government officials." He also said his party would benefit the least if a coup d'etat occurred.

The government headed by General Efrain Rios Montt has foiled plots more than once, and several MLN leaders have been involved in them. The MLN leaders claim that they were the true perpetrators of the 23 March 1982 coup, noting that everything was planned at the home of Mario Sandoval Alarcon, their leader, but that they were pushed aside later on.

The MLN is one of the so-called "traditional" parties that has had the greatest differences with Gen Rios Montt, and has remained firm in its position of demanding immediate elections for a constituent assembly.

HONDURAS

POLITICIAN FORESEES BREAK IN TIES WITH NICARAGUA

PA261240 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Dr Carlos Roberto Reina said yesterday in Radio America's "Counterpoint" feature that recent events seem to indicate that Honduras will break off diplomatic relations with Nicaragua. The ALIPO [People's Liberal Alliance] contender for the Liberal Party presidential candidacy said: I feel that Honduras will not accept a bilateral dialogue and will break off diplomatic relations with that country.

The most recent events between Honduras and Nicaragua seem to indicate that a break in relations between the two countries is close at hand, said Reina, who is a Social Democratic Liberal leader, and is also a contender for the Liberal presidential candidacy.

Reina, who is also the national coordinator of ALIPO, a dissident faction of the Liberal Party, yesterday analyzed the situation between Honduras and Nicaragua in an interview granted to Radio America. The tremendous tensions at the border, the appeals by the president and his associates, the language used in the Honduran Foreign Secretariat's most recent protests, and our foreign secretary's stance seem to indicate such a break, Reina pointed out on Radio America yesterday.

Reina, who is also president of the Central American Human Rights Commission, said the climate is the same as it was in 1969. He also said: I see the same preparations being made as those that were made before 14 July 1969, when we went to war against El Salvador.

OFFICIAL STRESSES DETERMINATION TO SEEK PEACE

PA251501 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0213 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran Presidency Secretary Carlos R. Flores reaffirmed tonight that his country will continue to search for peace in Central America despite "Nicaragua's warlike position." "We trust that the situation afflicting Central America will be solved through the peaceful means provided by international law," he said.

Flores spoke over a radio and television network and warned that Central America is experiencing an "almost prewar climate," but that this will not keep Honduras from resorting to all international forums in search of a negotiated solution.

He accused Nicaragua's Sandinist Government of being "bent on proceeding with its policy of aggression and hostility, which seems to preclude any hope of finding solutions to the conflict in Central America."

He added that these warnings by Honduras are confirmed "by the repeated harassment actions at our southern border and by the Nicaraguan Government's continuous use of dilatory tactics, which has thus far prevented the conclusion of a just and peaceful agreement with a regional scope."

He made it clear, however, that these developments, "this panorama will not impede a break in the line of conduct of the Honduran Government in its relations with third states, which is the establishment of a lasting peace within unity and concord."

Flores said that his country's foreign policy is "crystal-clear, precise, coherent, and in line with the current state of affairs in this part of the American Continent."

He reported that meetings have been held with the diplomatic corps, professional associations, the church, workers, businessmen, peasants, newsmen, and political parties, "at which the situation on the isthmus and our policy have been clearly explained."

He said, "I can state with pleasure that these meetings have resulted in understanding and support for the government. Every Honduran knows where his post will be in times of trouble and is ready to do his job in defense of our freedom, sovereignty, and territory." He noted that this is a "clear" policy of peace that adheres to its postulates.

Flores said, "The world is also becoming convinced that those who previously posed as forgers of a new sense of social justice have failed to fulfill their promises to their people, have turned their back on democracy, and are now trying to impose a mistaken system through deception and violence."

NICARAGUA

COMMANDER SOLIS REJECTS DEPLOYMENT OF MISSILES

PA261803 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0214 GMT 26 Jun 83

[By Ana Maldonado Robles]

[Excerpts] Quito, 25 Jun (EFE) -- Commander Rafael Solis, member of the Nicaraguan State Council, has stated in Quito that Nicaragua is not willing to become an instrument in the East-West conflict over the Euromissiles.

During a local television program in which EFE participated, Solis abruptly said that "Nicaragua will not permit the installation of missiles from the Soviet Union or any other country" in its territory as a reaction to the installation of similar U.S. weapons in Europe. "We have categorically denied this possibility. We agree with the Tlaltelolco Treaty on the denuclearization of Latin America, and our stand is inflexible on that matter," Solis replied to a question by EFE.

His government, the Sandinist commander stressed, feels "completely free" from any involvement in the East-West conflict, but he warned that "there are some who want to give the impression that Central America is a negotiable zone in international politics, as long as the Middle East and Western Europe can also be negotiated [as received]; but we reject this." Solis maintained that the roots of the Central American conflict lie in causes such as the existing unfair economic and social structures. He noted that political forces such as Socialist International and the so-called Contadora Group (Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia), which are seeking formulas for peace in the region, agree with this view.

The relations between Managua and Havana, he stressed, are based on economic cooperation in the areas of health and education rather than having "military or ideological overtones," because Nicaragua's Sandinist revolution "does not intend to become a new Cuban revolution." In fact, Solis emphasized, the economic support that Nicaragua gets from the Socialist bloc amounts to 10 percent, while it gets 26 percent from Western countries, 24 percent from the United States and 25 percent from Latin American countries.

"We are not aligned with the Soviet Union, but the United States wants to prove that by voting against it at international organizations we are siding with Moscow," he noted.

ARCE ON ALLEGED ATTACKS BY U.S., HONDURAS

PA252341 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Commander Bayardo Arce Castano recently said that 4 years after the victory, the Nicaraguan people have shown their revolutionary inclination and their ability to form a revolutionary government, despite the increasing and multifaceted aggression of U.S. imperialism.

Arce said that the U.S. imperialists' military plans and their attempts to form counterrevolutionary bands in the interior of the country were defeated, thanks to the response of the people organized in the reserve infantry battalions. However, Commander Arce pointed out, now the situation has become more dangerous, because the U.S. Government in complicity with the Honduran Army and Government, is initiating attacks strictly along the border. The intention is to cause an armed conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua. Expanding on this, the revolutionary commander tells us the following:

[Begin Arce recording] [Words indistinct] represent the fact that the military activities develop in Honduran territory and on our border, and there is ever increasing Honduran Army participation, which daily increases the danger of a confrontation between Honduras and Nicaragua. However, the revolution's policy has been to be patient, to not fall for provocations, although we have been forced to respond to some attacks, particularly artillery attacks, because if we did not, this activity could increase damage that, from the humanitarian standpoint, is very significant to our people and from the material point of view is also affecting our economy.

So far, we have had more than 500 deaths in the border areas this year, and damage in the agricultural production units in this region is really high. Only recently, on the El Porvenir tobacco farm, counterrevolutionary groups carried out terrorist activities. This production unit is only 2 km from Honduran territory. It has reached the point where we know that the current imperialist policy, on seeing that their original plan has failed, is to maintain constant pressure which they hope will directly affect our people's morale, because these difficulties immediately affect their standard of living. However, we are fully convinced that our people will know how to maintain the firmness and combativeness that they have shown so far despite all imperialist attacks on our revolution. [end recording]

SANDINIST OFFICER REPORTS 2,200 FDN CASUALTIES

PA261655 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0052 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Managua, 25 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Lieutenant Jaime Rivera, chief of the political section of the Border Guard Troops of Jalapa, a town on the border with Honduras, today reported that the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) lost 2,200 men, counting dead, wounded, prisoners, and desertions, from 1 May to this date.

Rivera said that 256 mortar rounds were fired at Nicaragua in only 1 week in June. This mortar fire was from Honduran artillery, "which supports FDN groups."

FDN detachments had seized El Porvenir, a state-owned farm on the border with Honduras, but the Sandinist army dislodged them 3 days ago. Therefore, the area "is free" and the "counterrevolutionaries" fled to Honduras, he added.

L. Rivera stated that the FDN tried to go from irregular military actions to a war of established positions, but this didn't work "due to the fighting ability and the high morale of the EPS [Sandinist People's Army] He noted that the FDN is reorganizing its forces, and that "we, the Sandinists, are not napping; we are staying on the alert."

In remarks to "La Voz de Nicaragua," the official station of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, Sergio Lobo, junta delegate in Jalapa, has said that so far the losses resulting from fires at tobacco warehouses and losses in basic grains have been estimated at $7.5 million. However, he stressed that this is only part of the damage done to the Nicaraguan economy.

Lobo also said that more than 500 families have been displaced from the border area and that they are being resettled in La Estancia, El Escambray, and Jalapa, near the border with Honduras.

SOCIALISTS SEEK TO RECONCILE PASTORA WITH JUNTA

PA270250 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0230 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 26 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- A local newspaper reported today that the president of the Socialist International of Latin America has offered to help Nicaraguan rebel leader Eden Pastora to achieve reconciliation with the Sandinist Government.

The newspaper LA NOTICIA cites statements by Jose Francisco Pena Comez that he is willing to use his good relationship with the Nicaraguan leaders to search for a compromise solution that would permit Pastora, better known as "Commander Cero," to return to Managua and to participate in politics. Pastora, a former Sandinist revolutionary hero, heads the anti-Sandinist guerrillas of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE).

PARTY LEADER APPEALS FOR ANTI-SANDINIST UNITY

PA262142 Paris AFP in Spanish 1634 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] San Jose, 26 Jun (AFP) -- Nicaragua Conservative Party leader Fernando Aguero Rocha made an urgent appeal in San Jose for unity of all of the groups that are fighting the Sandinist regime, in order to make the triumph of their cause possible. During a meeting held by his party in a San Jose hotel, Aguero regretted that opposition political leaders and military commanders not only hold different viewpoints, but actually fight each other. He announced that his party will make every effort to achieve unity among those forces.

On the issue of unity, Aguero added that the possibility of convoking a meeting of all opposition leaders is being considered. The meeting would be called "to find minimal areas of agreement" that would make it possible to continue the struggle to develop a unified political leadership and a joint staff.

Justifying his struggle and stressing the importance of unity, Aguero maintained that the establishment of a communist government in Managua "is a phenomenon that goes behind Nicaragua, becoming a Central American and continental problem."

Aguero's statement was endorsed by Monsignor Manuel Salazar, former bishop of Leon, who appeals to the feelings of solidarity and unity of all Nicaraguans in the struggle against Communism.

In turn, Gonzalo Facio, former Costa Rican foreign minister, who was the special guest of Aguero and his partisans, proposed that the OAS intervene in Nicaragua to ensure that a truly democratic process may take place in that country.

Facio pointed out that such an intervention could be based on the 23 July 1979 resolution by which the OAS withdrew its support for Anastasio Somoza's dictatorial regime and advocated the establishment of democracy and political pluralism in Nicaragua.

According to the former Costa Rican foreign minister, the OAS made the mistake of not organizing a peace force at the time to guarantee that its resolution would be enforced. Facio's new proposal for Nicaragua would involve the creation of a peace force participated in solely by Latin American governments, but supported and sponsored by the United States.

PASTORA CHIDES DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS ON AID

PA251408 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2147 GMT 24 Jun 83

[By Jeannine Camps]

[Excerpts] Southern mountains of Nicaragua, 24 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, military chief of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, has made the strategic decision to gradually withdraw his forces to safe positions, beginning today. On the night of 22 June, Pastora told his forces that the war would be temporarily halted.

ACAN-EFE special correspondent Jeannine Camps was present when the decision was announced somewhere in the southern mountains of Nicaragua, "one of the hardest decisions of my life," Commander Cero said.

Commander Cero admitted in front of his men that he was in desperate situation. As he told ACAN-EFE, "I had the illusion that democratic governments, parties, and organizations is a secret or open way would give us more economic and military support. After 52 days, I have to admit that it has not been that way."

So far, Pastora has been fighting with the insufficient aid obtained from private sectors and with the $600,000 he received from Francisco Fiallo, former Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, a source close to ARDE disclosed.

With some bitterness, the guerrilla leader referred to the lack of support from democratic countries, which he accused of assuming a "shameful attitude in not daring to denounce the totalitarian situation of the Managua regime."

"In Spain, my personal friend Felipe Gonzalez did not even want to receive me," Pastora pointed out. He accused the CIA of preventing some democratic countries from giving him support, and instead pressuring them to join the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, which is fighting on the northern front of Nicaragua.

The FDN, whose military command is comprised of generals of the former Somozist National Guard, has the support of the U.S. Government, which through the CIA is giving the FDN financing and assistance, the Nicaraguan regime has publicly charged.

ARDE has said on various occasions that it will not join the FDN, despite the FDN's invitations [words indistinct]

NETHERLANDS REPORTERS ON KILLING OF U.S. NEWSMEN

PA242143 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2058 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Managua, 24 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Two Netherlands journalists maintained today that the road in Honduran territory where two American colleagues died this week was in the hands of anti-Sandinists and Honduran Army troops on 17 and 18 June.

Jans Pthelens and Harris Van Der Dart work for the "HAAGSE POST" magazine and are contributors to several Netherlands radio stations. The Honduran Foreign Secretariat expressed "concern" over their welfare when the death of the Americans was reported on the night of 21 June. The reporters announced that they were already out of that area on that date.

At a Kanagua news conference, the reporters recounted their visit to the Honduran towns Los Trojes and Cifuentes. The Netherlanders said that they observed how anti-Sandinists and Honduran Army troops work together because the anti-Sandinists circulate in Cifuentes "armed and freely."

The Netherlands reporters also said that, at 0800 on 17 June, several contingents of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) left Los Trojes for Nicaragua along the road between the two towns which has stretches that are only 10 meters from the border. Pthelens and Van Der Dart stressed that, at approximately 1000 on 17 June, they were shot at as they travelled the road in a yellow car carrying a white flag. This occurred some 3 or 4 km from Cifuentes; therefore, they believe that FDN members fired on them.

The two European journalists agreed with Managua authorities that it was impossible for the antitank grenade which killed U.S. newsmen Dial Torgerson and Richard Cross to have been launched by Sandinist army troops.

During the news conference they showed photographs of a uniformed FND member. They also identified another person wearing a Honduran Army uniform. Pthelens and Van Der Dart said that these photographs had been taken in the area close to Los Trojes inside Honduras.

HIJACKERS REPORTEDLY TO FACE STRICTER SENTENCES

PA251630 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1540 GMT 25 Jun 83

[By Colin McSeveny]

[Excerpt] Havana, 25 Jun (REUTER) -- The Cuban authorities have announced that airplane hijackers will face sentences of from 12 to 20 years in prison compared to the 3-year average that has been in force since 1980, reliable sources announced last night. The sources indicated that the stricter sentences, together with the Cuban decision to publicize them, seem to indicate the determination of Havana to put an end to the air hijackings.

CASTRO SENDS MESSAGES TO 'ARAFAT, AL-ASAD

PA261554 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0010 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Tunis, 25 Jun (EFE) -- The Palestinian news agency WAFA has reported that Yasir 'Arafat received a message from Cuban President Fidel Castro in Tunis today. In his message, Castro asked 'Arafat "to avoid anything that may provoke a Syrian-Palestinian confrontation."

Castro, who sent a similar message to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, asked 'Arafat: "For the sake of the brotherhood that unites Cubans, Syrians, and Palestinians, and the higher interests of the struggle against the Zionist aggressors, avoid any reciprocal action that may provoke a dramatic confrontation."

PLO 'NUMBER TWO' MAN ARRIVES TO MEET WITH CASTRO

PA250352 Paris AFP in Spanish 2325 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Havana, 24 Jun (AFP) -- PLO sources have reported here that Aboud Iyab, regarded as Al Fatah's "Number Two" man arrived this afternoon in Cuba at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. He is coming from Damascus and Moscow. He will remain in Havana several days and is "almost sure" to meet with President Fidel Castro, according to PLO sources. Iyab arrived accompanied by Abbas Zaki, member of the Al Fatah Revolutionary Council, and Isam Salem, PLO representative in the FRG.

U.S. BROADCASTERS RECEIVED BY RICARDO ALARCON

FL250045 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] At the Foreign Ministry, Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Ridardo Alarcon de Quesada has received the group of 14 representatives of U.S. independent broadcasting stations, which has been visiting our country since last Saturday to learn firsthand about the revolution's gains, as well as to exchange experiences in the field of radiobroadcasting.

Alarcon explained to the visitors the attacks being endured by Cuba as a result of the U.S. Government's policies and the Cuban people's efforts aimed at emerging from underdevelopment.

MALMIERCA CRITICIZES U.S. BASE IN HONDURAS

PA251320 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has condemned the installation of a U.S. military base in Honduras. Analyzing the Central American situation and the possibility that the U.S. Government might intervene in the region and extend the war, Malmierca emphasized it is quite likely that this intervention could take place, because there have been many previous examples of such interventions in history. The Cuban foreign minister made this statement while participating in the eighth seminar of Latin American journalists that took place in Havana 11-20 June.

The diplomat condemned U.S. imperialism's action of installing a military base in Honduras to train Salvadorans. Let us listen to Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca:

[Begin recording -- in progress] [Malmierca] ...the intention of creating a U.S. military base in Honduras, reportedly to train the Salvadoran Army in Honduran territory, is another example of the increased U.S. military presence in the region. If we analyze the situation and recall the expressions or statements of President Reagan and other U.S. leaders in relation to the Central American situation, we have to conclude that they have decided to use the force of arms in case the (?betrayed) people's struggle emerges victorious.

[Unidentified reporter] What is the outlook, in that case?

[Answer] There are not many solutions available. The options are limited. The possibility of annihilating the revolutionary forces militarily has disappeared. There are two roads. One is a negotiated solution, for all the existing political forces in the country to sit down and negotiate, hold discussions, and achieve a possible transformation of the situation; that they open a new phase, completely different from the one that exists now. The other road, the U.S. military solution, would be far worse. The history of U.S. (?interventions) unfortunately repeats itself. History teaches us the painful lesson that these people have always sought to play a dominating role, and today we see how they are preparing to take the first steps toward this goal. [end recording]

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HAVANA 25 JUNE

FL251815 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] (Anatoliy Stimovich Dirukov), deputy chairman of the Moscow Soviet of Deputies, has arrived in Havana on an invitation extended by the Havana People's Government. The visitor was welcomed at the city's air terminal by Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of the Havana Provincial Assembly of the People's Government; Faustino Perez, chief of the Office for serving the Local People's Government Organs; and Manuel Pineiro, chief of the Central Committee's America Department; all members of the Central Committee. (Dirukov) and the rest of the members comprising his delegation will be received at the main offices of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Assembly and will visit sites of economic and historic interest.

VIETNAMESE DELEGATION ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FL251650 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Tran Vy, chairman of the People's Committee of the city of Hanoi, received the key to the city of Hanoi, received the key to the city of Havana in a ceremony held at the city's museum. The key was presented to Tran Vy by Oscar Fernandez Mell, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Provincial Assembly of the People's Government. Tran Vy arrived in Cuba yesterday leading a delegation on an official visit. During their stay in the capital the Vietnamese delegation will tour sites of historical and socioeconomic interest and will meet with government leaders.

CUTCH REPRESENTATIVE COMMENTS ON CHILEAN STRIKES

PA260431 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Pedro Martinez Pirez interview with Calvarino Melo, representative in Cuba for the Sole Central Organization of Chilean Workers, CUTCH; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Martinez Pirez] Calvarino, I would like to hear your opinion on the outcome of the national strike.

[Melo] This national strike was the first link in a long chain of freedom struggles that will develop in our country to recover union and democratic rights. Undoubtedly, any struggle in the mist of a dictatorship is very difficult. There are always people arrested, missing, inuured, and killed. The two previous national protests demonstrated this. I don't doubt that today or tomorrow more movements will join in. The businessmen and transportation sectors have already announced this. Already 70 percent of the transportation sector is supporting the movement. The teachers have also said that they will join in the strike as of tomorrow. Saturday and Sunday will not be quiet days for the dictator. THese will be days of protest and the situation will make him lose sleep. He has mobilized the carabineros and soldiers; everyone is mobilized and alert to the outcome of this great struggle that our country is developing for its democracy.

[Martinez Pirez] Calvarino, we get the impression that the worker's movement is playing the key role in this struggle against Pinochet's fascist regime.

[Melo] It makes me proud to hear you say this. The political parties -- those of the right, the center, and the even leftist parties -- have taken too long to reach a national command and are now forming a multiunion command with students, housewives, and teachers, as well as the various national sectors that even include the various parties the government refuses to recognize. All this has broadened the movement greatly.

[Martinez Pirez] Calvarino, it is said that nine conditions have been established for a so-called dialogue with the military regime.

[Melo] Yes, nine conditions have been established; however, let me add that you must remember that the El Teniente miners had their assembly and agreed on seven conditions. The command has decided to increase the number so that it would involve the whole national spectrum. This means that a national platform of will is being formed and it has the strength to develop a much broader movement. As you can see, the movement even includes military spheres. As you know, the young officers made a statement. Therefore, this worker's national command, this multiunion command, will represent the feelings of all Chileans who are against the dictatorship.

[Martinez Pirez] Calvarino, basically what do these conditions involve?

[Melo] Well, the first thing that is being requested is the freedom of all members. Second, they are asking that all workers who have been fired be rehired. The conditions also include the return to democracy; that the Chileans have a direct representation; that CUTCH be legalized; that those in exile be allowed to return to the country. This means that all of us who are out of the country and who support our companeros morally and with all we've got are also included in these conditions. I must add that here in Cuba several events have been held. The Chilean Committee; the Central Organization of Cuban Workers, CTC; and the journalists have made statements. The newspapers, television, and radio are all helping this Chilean cause for freedom.

[Martinez Pierz] It is significant that this national strike and this political and social agitation in Chile coincide with the 75th anniversary of Salvador Allende's birth? Allende was murdered 10 years ago by the dictator Pinochet.

[Melo] Yes, this anniversary is important. Salvador Allende was assassinated by dictator Pinochet at La Moneda Palace. He never thought that those strong words Allende said that day would ever come true. We can see it from over here. The photographs we have seen show how the people are beginning to walk the great paths of liberty. It has cost much and it has cost blood, etcetra, but they are making Salvador Allende's words come true. The military, whether they want to or not, feel guilty about Allende's death and the things he said; therefore, many of them are willing to return to their headquarters.

[Martinez Pirez] Thank you, Calvarino Melo, representative in Cuba for the Sole Central Organization of Chilean Workers, for these statements for Radio Havana Cuba.

FIDEL CASTRO PAYS TRIBUTE TO OSVALDO DORTICOS

PA241645 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Fidel Castro has visited the Riguero funeral parlor in Havana to pay posthumous tribute to the outstanding revolutionary fighter Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado. The Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party reported that Osvaldo Dorticos, member of the party's Political Bureau, took his own life Thursday afternoon.

For several years Dorticos had been suffering from a painful spinal ailment. In addition to his illness, the recent death of his wife, Marcia Caridad Molina, apparently led him to the dramatic decision to end his valuable and fruitful life. Funeral services are scheduled for 1600 at the Colon cemetery of the Revolutionary Armed Forces in Havana.

Countries Offer Condolences

PA260436 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela has expressed its grief over the death of Osvaldo Dorticos, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba, PCC. Dorticos died on Thursday in Havana. The message sent to the PCC'S Central Committee states that Dorticos' physical disappearance brings mourning to the world's communist movement.

Today the Romanian newspapers published the condolence message sent from Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, to Cuban leader Fidel Castro. The Romanian newspapers reproduced an article upon Osvaldo Dorticos' death, in which they stressed that the dead leader was a proven revolutionary and a man who served Cuba well.

The Czechoslovak and Argentine newspapers also published the news of Osvaldo Dorticos' death. Dorticos was interred yesterday in the Armed Forces pantheon in Havana.

REFINERY FIRE REPORTED; CASTRO MAKES INQUIRIES

FL251230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] A fire broke out in a fuel tank of the Nico Lopez Refinery yesterday evening. The flames spread to other nearby tanks and toward plant #3 but were controlled thanks to the outstanding, quick, courageous, and effective work of the combatants of the Interior Ministry firefighting and fire prevention brigades and of the brigades from the refinery itself, two of whose workers were seriously hurt. They were (Evalisto Gonzalez Tellechea) and (Alfredo Benereo Moreno) who, in a determined and heroic effort, took actions which prevented the flames from spreading to other areas of the refinery.

As a result of the fire, plant #3 reported damages whose extent has not yet been determined. At the time of this newscast, reports indicated that the fire was under control, although a tank was still burning.

Our commander in chief went to the Nico Lopez Refinery and inquired about the fate of the workers and the development of the events.

BRIEFS

CUBAN-POLISH FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION -- The ceremony establishing the Cuban-Polish Friendship Association was held yesterday at the main offices of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples. It was presided over by Jesus Montane Oropesa, Antonio Perez Herrero, and Division General Senen Casas Requeiro, alternate members of the Politburo. Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro was named president of the association. Stanislaw Jarzabek, Polish ambassador to Cuba, delivered the ceremony's closing remarks. [Summary] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 25 Jun 83 FL]

AIR SERVICE TO SURINAME -- Havana, 23 Jun (AFP) -- Today the Cuban airline Cubana de Aviacion inaugurated its new service from Havana to Paramaribo, Suriname. The Cubana de Aviacion flights to Paramaribo will be once a week. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0130 GMT 24 Jun 83 PA]

EQUIPMENT FOR NICARAGUAN MILLS -- Havana, 23 Jun (EFE) -- Cuba will send a shipment of spare parts and technological equipment for several sugar mills under construction in Nicaragua. Construction of the first sugar mill exported by Cuba started in January 1982 and according to plans, the plant will begin operating in 1984 at 30-percent capacity. Cuba will supply 70 percent of the equipment needed by this Nicaraguan sugar complex; the remainder will be provided by Socialist countries. [Excerpts] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1738 GMT 23 Jun 83 PA]

COUNTRIES CONFIRM ATTENDANCE AT CARICOM SUMMIT

PA262252 Madrid EPE in Spanish 2050 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Port-of-Spain, 26 Jun (EFE) -- All of the heads of government of the English-speaking Caribbean Common Market (Caricom), member countries, except for Antigua and Barbuda, have confirmed that they will attend the 4-7 July summit to be held here.

Antigua Premier Vere Bird, who will soon be 74 years old, will be represented by his son Lester, deputy premier and minister of economic development, tourism, and energy.

BAHAMAS ANNOUNCES INTENT TO JOIN CARICOM

FL251825 Bridgetown CANA in English 1715 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, June 25, CANA -- The Bahamas has formally announced its intention to become a member of the Caribbean Community (Caricom), a release from the Secretariat here said today. A release said: "Arrangements are now being made by the Caricom Secretariat and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, host government of the fourth meeting of the heads of government conference, for Prime Minister Lynden Pindling of the Bahamas to sign the Caricom Treaty on July Fourth, just before the start of the meeting."

Under the Treaty of Chaguaramas, which established the 10-year-old economic and functional cooperation can assume membership of the community though not of the Common Market by signing and ratifying the treaty. [sentence as received]

"If she (the Bahamas) wishes to become a member of the Common Market as well, it would be necessary for her to submit a formal application in that regard for the approval of the conference of heads of government,"the release said.

The Secretariat said: The Bahamas has "traditionally maintained close association with the English-speaking Caribbean. She was a regular participant in the meetings of heads of Commonwealth Caribbean countries that were held in the 1960's and since the inception of the community she attended meetings of the conference as an observer, as well as participated in some areas of functional cooperation," it added.

The Secretariat said the Bahamas was a regular contributor to its budget.

GRENADA

AGREEMENT WITH CUBA ON 1984 COOPERATION PROJECTS

F1242340 Bridgetown CANA in English 2219 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, June 24, CANA -- A four-day meeting of experts from Cuba and Grenada ended here last night with the signing of a memorandum of understanding, outlining proposals for 28 areas of bilateral cooperation between the two countries in 1984, a Cuban Embassy statement said.

This represents expanded collaboration between the two Caribbean islands, which are currently involved in joint projects in 24 areas of economic, scientific and technical development, the statement added.

The statement gave no details of the planned areas of cooperation.

The work sessions were co-chaired by Terence Moore, director of planning in the Grenada Ministry of Finance and Planning, and by Roberto Rivas, Caribbean and America's director of Cuba's State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

An extensive review of projects targeted for implementation this year was also carried out.

Special attention was paid to the progress of the new international airport, being built here with Cuban assistance and which is scheduled for completion by March 13, 1984, the fifth anniversary of the Grenada revolution.

The experts have proposed December for the fourth joint session in inter-government cooperation between Cuba and Grenada, when a final 1984 agreement will be signed.

Additional Assistance

PA260256 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Grenada's Armed Forces Band last Thursday received a pneumatic musical organ as a gift from Cuba. The handing over of the instrument took place at Hibiscus Inn in St Georges during a ceremony to conclude a week of intensive discussions between Grenadian and Cuban delegations in which they reviewed all areas of technical and economic cooperation and possibilities for widening the links between the two countries. The Grenadian delegation requested assistance in the construction of a convention center, the installation of an ice plant expected from Bulgaria, reinforcing bridges, and building of a new aquarium in addition to assistance being already given in health, agriculture, education, and construction.

The final meeting for signing the cooperation agreements [word indistinct] between the two countries since the 1979 revolution will be held in Cuba in December.

FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE CONGRATULATES MOZAMBIQUE

PA260303 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] The Grenada Committee for Friendship with the Peoples, GCFP, has congratulated the Mozambican people on their eighth anniversary of independence today.

In a message the GCFP said: Since their liberation from Portuguese domination on 25 June 1975, the people of Mozambique have been vicitms of constant aggression and threats from the racist minority regime of South Africa. However, the message noted, that with the strong will and dedication of organized patriots in the struggle against the evil of foreign rule, the Mozambican people continue to repulse South African invaders and their puppets from that free and sovereign country.

The GCFP expressed solidarity with the people of Mozambique who, like the people of Grenada, are prepared to defend their revolution from outside interference and dictate and to continue the building of new and democratic processes.

The Mozambique President Zamora Machel visited Grenada in May of last year when he delivered a powerful address to an African liberation day rally at Simon in St Andrews.

COLOMBIA

ATTORNEY GENERAL LINKS POLICE, DEATH SQUADS

PA241944 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 22 Jun 83 pp 1, 13

[Excerpt] Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez said yesterday that as a result of an investigation into the activities of the so-called Death Squads in Medellin, a police sergeant, four policemen, a former policeman, and seven civilians have been linked to crimes attributed to the group.

PARAGUAY

NATIONAL ACCORD DENIES LA PRENSA'S CHARGES

PY212024 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 18 May 83 p 6

[Text] The National Accord made up of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA], Febrerista Revolutionary Party [PRF], the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and the Colorado Popular Movement [MOPOCO] yesterday issued a statement signed by PRF President Alarico Quinonez, PLRA President Juan Manuel Benitez Florentin and PDC President Romulo T. Perina. The text of the statement reads as follows: "The National Accord board denies the statement concerning the actions of the National Accord board that was made by journalist J. Iglesias Rouco in an article entitled "The Argentine Connection" that was published by Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in its issue of Friday, May 13 1983, which was confiscated [by Paraguayan police]."

The statement adds: "The struggle of the National Accord in Paraguay is open and well-known. It basically seeks the enforcement of a state of rights in a peaceful and democratic manner. Moreover, it is a legitimate struggle since it counts with the support of all honest citizens. The National Accord is in no way involved in alleged plots or intrigues with other foreign political parties or movements other than the Febrerista Revolutionary Party, the Christian Democratic Party, the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, and the Colorado Popular Movement. Asuncion, 17 May 1983." This is followed by the signatures of those persons we have already mentioned.